



**Blackdown  
Hills**  
National  
Landscape

# **Blackdown Hills National Landscape: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2025-2030**

**Adoption Draft  
April 2025**

## CONTENTS

How to use and navigate this Management Plan .....	6
Chairman's Foreword .....	8
National Landscape Partnership Commendation: .....	8
Chapter 1: Introduction .....	9
1.1 Purpose and role of the Management Plan .....	9
Context .....	9
What is the Management Plan for? .....	10
Who is the Management Plan for? .....	10
1.2 Guiding principles for partnership and management.....	12
1.3 Policy context .....	13
Legislation .....	13
Defra and Natural England policy.....	14
Other key policy influences .....	16
1.4 Summary of forces for change: key issues, challenges and opportunities .....	18
Chapter 2: Special qualities .....	20
Chapter 3: Vision .....	22
Delivering the vision .....	22
Chapter 4: Place.....	23
4.1 Objectives – Place .....	23
4.2 Guiding principles – Place .....	23
4.3 Targets – Place .....	24
4.4 At a glance – Place .....	25
Headlines from State of the National Landscape report 2023:.....	25
Additional data from Defra: .....	26
4.5 Priorities for action – Place .....	26
Priorities for Target 5.....	26
Priorities for Target 8.....	27
Priorities for Target 10.....	27
Other priorities.....	27

4.6 Policies – Place .....	28
Landscape, natural resources and natural capital.....	28
Farming, Forestry and Land Management .....	29
Historic environment and geology .....	29
Planning, development and infrastructure .....	30
4.7 Context – Place .....	32
4.7.1 Natural Capital and ecosystem goods and services .....	32
4.7.2 Landscape.....	34
4.7.3 Heritage and geology .....	35
4.7.4 Farming and land management .....	38
4.7.5 Trees and woodland .....	39
4.7.6 Planning and development .....	41
4.7.7 Roads and traffic.....	44
Chapter 5: People .....	46
5.1 Objectives – People.....	46
5.2 Guiding principles – People .....	46
5.3 Target – People .....	47
5.4 At a glance – People.....	47
Headlines from State of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape report 2023:.....	47
5.5 Priorities for action – People.....	48
Priorities for Target 9.....	48
Other priorities.....	48
5.6 Policies – People .....	49
A landscape for all .....	49
Access and recreation .....	49
Local economy and communities.....	49
Transport .....	50
5.7 Context – People .....	51
5.7.1 A landscape for all .....	51
5.7.2 Recreation and access .....	53

5.7.3 Traffic and transport.....	54
5.7.4 Local economy and communities.....	55
Chapter 6: Nature .....	58
6.1 Objective – Nature .....	58
6.2 Guiding principles – Nature .....	58
6.3 Targets – Nature .....	59
6.4 At a glance - Nature .....	60
Headlines from the State of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape report 2023: .....	60
A focus on nature recovery .....	61
6.5 Priorities for action – Nature .....	62
Priorities for Target 4.....	62
Priorities for Targets 2 and 3 .....	63
Priorities for Target 1.....	63
30 by 30.....	64
Champion species .....	64
6.6 Policies - Nature .....	65
6.7 Context – Nature.....	66
6.7.1 Designated sites .....	66
6.7.2 The ecosystem approach.....	66
6.7.3 Right habitat, right place .....	68
Chapter 7: Climate .....	70
7.1 Objectives – Climate .....	70
7.2 Guiding principles – Climate .....	70
7.3 Targets – Climate.....	71
7.4 At a glance – Climate.....	71
Headlines from the State of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Report 2023: .....	71
Additional data from Department for Energy Security and Net Zero 2024: Greenhouse gas emissions data.....	72
7.5 Priorities for action – Climate .....	73
Actions for climate change mitigation.....	73

Actions for Climate Change Adaptation .....	74
7.6 Policies – Climate .....	75
Education and behaviour change .....	75
Energy supply .....	75
Land and food: Nature based solutions .....	75
Develop a resilient local economy and use of resources .....	75
Built environment: buildings retrofit and energy efficiency .....	75
Sustainable transport .....	76
7.7 Context – Climate.....	77
7.7.1 Responding to climate change .....	77
7.7.2 Climate change mitigation.....	78
7.7.3 Climate change adaptation .....	79
7.7.4 Carbon stores and stocks .....	80
Chapter 8: Delivery and monitoring .....	85
8.1 Implementation .....	85
8.2 Monitoring and evaluation .....	86
8.3 Strategic Delivery Plan .....	87

# How to use and navigate this Management Plan

This version of the *Blackdown Hills National Landscape Management Plan 2025-2030* is a text only document for the purpose of adoption. Ultimately the *Management Plan* will be published as pages on the Blackdown Hills National Landscape website and available to download in pdf format (or alternative format on request). Maps, images and full design will be included.

The *Management Plan* has the following structure:

**Introduction:** Sets the context, explains the purpose and role of the *Management Plan*, describes some of the main policy linkages and forces for change.

**Special qualities:** Describes why the Blackdown Hills is special and the reasons for designation, and what we need to conserve and enhance it.

**Vision to 2050:** Sets out where we need to get to and the direction of travel.

There are then four sections which cover the themes of **Place, People, Nature, Climate**. The contents of each of these sections is organised in the same way under the following headings:

- **Objective(s):** What we want to achieve.
- **Guiding principles:** High-level statements of intent and ambition needed to realise our vision, meet or exceed national targets and deliver what's needed for the Blackdown Hills.
- **Targets:** These targets relate to the [Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework](#) which sets out national milestones for Protected Landscapes. The targets in this section set out what this management plan aims to achieve towards these national milestones (our apportionment), by 2030.
- **At a glance:** Headline findings from the [State of the Blackdown Hills 2023 report](#) (a compendium of data for the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, from Natural England, Defra, 2021 Census and other sources. It presents data collated in the autumn of 2023 to provide a snapshot of the area to help with the management plan review. Other nationally provided data is included where it adds to the picture)
- **Priorities for action:** Setting out what we intend to prioritise and how our actions will contribute to our targets. Together, these will form our five-year *Strategic Delivery Plan (2025-2030)*.
- **Policies:** These help to guide management, by setting out what needs to be done and how to achieve our objectives. Each one has a unique reference: Place have the

format **PL1,2,3**, etc, People policies are **PE1, 2, 3**, etc, Nature are referenced **N1, 2, 3**, etc, and Climate are **C1, 2, 3**, etc.

- **Context:** Describes the significance of each theme to the Blackdown Hills, with key issues, opportunities and challenges.

**Delivery and monitoring:** This includes information on how the plan will be implemented and progress measured and the role of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership in that.

**Appendices:** Presented in a separate document (*Part B*) for now but an essential part of the management plan, these set out more detailed information and data relating to:

- **Special qualities**, including an overview of associated natural capital and ecosystem services
- **Planning**, including general principles for development proposals, and major development
- **Climate**, including climate change adaptation plans, greenhouse gas emissions and soil carbon storage
- [Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework](#) indicators and data
- **Strategic Delivery Plan**, which outlines the strategic priorities and high-level actions over the five-year period required to deliver the *Management Plan's* ambitions, based on our priorities for action, included as a separate appendix (*Part C*) to enable it to be updated more readily through the plan period.

## Chairman's Foreword

To be added

*Bob Nelson – Chairman, Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership*

## National Landscape Partnership Commendation:

To be added



# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose and role of the Management Plan

### Context

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) are nationally important protected landscapes, known as National Landscapes since 2023. The 46 National Landscapes in England, Wales and Northern Ireland cover just under 20% of the UK. Their distinctive character and natural beauty make them some of the most special and cherished places in which to live and to visit.

Together with National Parks, National Landscapes represent our most outstanding landscapes; unique and irreplaceable national assets, each with such distinctive character and natural beauty that they are recognised internationally as a Category V Protected Landscape by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), part of the global Protected Areas family to be managed in the interest of everyone – local residents, businesses, visitors, and the wider public - and protected for future generations.

The Blackdown Hills National Landscape is a distinctive, diverse rural landscape stretching from the prominent scarp above the M5 in the north to Honiton and Axminster in the south, and from Chard in the east to Culmstock in the west. Ranging from around 50 to 310 metres above sea level, the area is characterised by a sense of relative remoteness and tranquillity and was designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in 1991.



Source GIS data obtained from OS Open data and [www.data.gov.uk](http://www.data.gov.uk) October 2023

To the south, between Honiton and Axminster, the Blackdown Hills National Landscape shares a boundary with the East Devon National Landscape, and not far to the east is Dorset National Landscape. Looking northward, there is a strong visual relationship across the Vale of Taunton with the Quantock Hills National Landscape and Exmoor National Park. A population of around 150,000 live in the nearby towns.

## What is the Management Plan for?

The *Management Plan* blends national and local priorities and seeks to address them in a way that is right for the Blackdown Hills – the landscape, environment, and communities – to make sure the very special character of the area is conserved and enhanced for future generations.

The statutory *Management Plan* is the single most important policy document for the National Landscape. It sets out the ambition, strategy, and guidance for the conservation and enhancement of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape for the next five years. It is a revised and updated version of the previous *Management Plan 2019-2024*.

Its purpose is to:

- Highlight the special qualities and significance of the National Landscape.
- Present a vision for the future of the National Landscape and set the direction of travel
- Set out objectives and policies to secure the vision.
- Define the pace and scale of action required to achieve our vision.
- State the condition of the National Landscape and establish measures of success and targets upon which progress can be measured and evaluated.

Working together with others to achieve success underscores all National Landscape Partnership work. As the principal strategic guidance for the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, the plan, therefore, provides the basis to:

- Inform and influence decisions.
- Stimulate and prioritise action.
- Promote collaboration.
- Help coordinate and prioritise resources.

## Who is the Management Plan for?

This *Management Plan* has been prepared by the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership on behalf of the relevant local authorities. However, it is a plan for the geographic

area of the National Landscape (and beyond), not a plan for the organisation. It provides a framework to help guide all activities affecting the conservation and enhancement of the National Landscape.

Everyone who has an active interest and role in the management of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape and in supporting the communities that live and work within it, has a role in implementing the *Management Plan*, through individual action as well as partnership working.

Its audiences include:

- **Local authorities:** The relevant authority organisations that are required to jointly prepare, adopt and review the *Management Plan*, and who carry out key functions, such as planning, that affect the National Landscape. The *Management Plan*, in its entirety, establishes the management policy of the responsible authorities.
- **Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership organisations:** [These organisations](#) will have a key role in delivering and championing the *Management Plan* and it provides a focus for their partnership and collaboration.
- **Relevant authorities:** All public bodies and statutory undertakers (including local authorities, government and governmental organisations, parish councils, utility providers, and the National Landscape Partnership) have a *duty to seek to further the purpose* of the National Landscape; this *Management Plan* will guide them in fulfilling their statutory duties.
- **Landowners, land managers and developers:** Those who own and manage land in the National Landscape have a vital role to play; the plan aims to guide, support and attract resources for sensitive management of the National Landscape.
- **Local communities, businesses and visitors:** Everyone who lives, works or visits the Blackdown Hills can play an active role in caring for the National Landscape; the plan identifies some of the priorities for action and ways to become involved.
- **Others such as funding bodies, third sector, and voluntary groups and organisations** may refer to the plan or use it to gain a greater understanding of the issues affecting the area.

This plan is ultimately about partnership working to make the vision a reality and identifying actions to encourage greater understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape. This will lead to sustained investment, prosperity for our rural communities, protection and enhancement of biodiversity and climate resilience.

## 1.2 Guiding principles for partnership and management

- The *Management Plan* will be used to direct strategic leadership in the delivery of meaningful benefits to the landscape, communities and economy of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, while relevant authorities will seek to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing natural beauty in the conduct of their functions and decision making.
- Collaboration, coordination and partnership is to be encouraged amongst the wide range of national, regional and local agencies and organisations to secure appropriate funding and support for the care and enhancement of the Blackdown Hills.
- The Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership is the central vehicle to promote the roles and activities of all those involved in conserving and enhancing the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, and to showcase innovation and best practice.
- The Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership will monitor and report on the state of the National Landscape utilising tools such as the Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework and local measures so that management interventions can be kept under review.

## 1.3 Policy context

Although now known as a National Landscape, 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty' (AONB) remains the legal term for the designation and so is the terminology used in this section.

### Legislation

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) are designated under the **National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949**. The purposes of the AONB designation were updated and confirmed by the Countryside Commission in 1991:

*"The primary purpose of the designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.*

*In pursuing the primary purpose, account should be taken of the needs of agriculture, forestry, other rural industries and the economic and social needs of local communities. Particular regard should be paid to promoting sustainable forms of social and economic development that in themselves conserve and enhance the environment.*

*Recreation is not an objective of designation, but the demand for recreation should be met so far as this is consistent with the conservation of natural beauty and the needs of agriculture, forestry and other uses."*

The [Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000](#) confirmed the significance of AONBs and created improved arrangements for their management. There are two key sections of the Act for AONBs:

- [Section 85](#) placed a statutory duty on all 'relevant authorities' to have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing natural beauty when exercising or performing any function affecting land in AONBs.
- [Section 89](#) placed a statutory duty on local authorities to prepare and review a *Management Plan* for each AONB in their administrative area.

The [Levelling up and Regeneration Act 2023 \(LURA\)](#) strengthens the duty on partners such as local authorities and public bodies (known as relevant authorities) in relation to conserving and enhancing Protected Landscapes. It amends the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, placing a revised duty on relevant authorities:

*"In exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in any [Protected Landscape] in England, a relevant authority must seek to further the specified purposes".*

This duty to "seek to further" replaces the existing duty to "have regard to" the specified purposes. The duty does not prevent relevant authorities from undertaking their statutory

functions and discharging their legal duties and other responsibilities, but is intended to complement these requirements by ensuring that the purposes for which Protected Landscapes are designated for are recognised in reaching decisions and undertaking activities that impact these areas, and is considered to be an 'active' duty rather than a passive one.

Defra have produced [guidance for relevant authorities on seeking to further the purposes of Protected Landscapes](#).

Amendments brought about by LURA also grant powers to the Secretary of State to make regulations to:

- Direct a relevant authority in the discharging of the duty.
- Require a protected landscape management plan to contribute to meeting any national environmental target set under the Environment Act 2021.
- Set out how a management plan must further the purposes of the designation.
- Require and set out how a relevant authority must contribute to the preparation, implementation and review of a management plan.

## Defra and Natural England policy

Under the umbrella of the [UK Government's 25 Year Environment Plan \(2018\)](#) the work and priorities of the National Landscape, as set out in the Management Plan, are required to contribute to Defra's [Environmental Improvement Plan](#) (EIP23).

This sets the UK goals for enhancing the natural environment, including:

- The target to protect 30% of our land and sea for nature, through the Nature Recovery Network, by 2030 (the so-called '30 by 30' commitment which arises from the UK's commitments at the COP15 Biodiversity summit).
- The target to restore or create more than 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitats outside protected sites by 2042.

It also seeks to halt the decline in species abundance by the end of 2030, increasing it to above 2022 levels by 2042.

The ambition is to achieve high quality, accessible, natural spaces with increased biodiversity close to where people live and work, with a focus around the equal distribution of environmental benefits and resources to all.

Specifically, the Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework sets the ambition for how Protected Landscapes are expected to achieve three outcomes from the Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP23) which relate to these goals:

- Goal 1: Thriving plants and wildlife.
- Goal 7: Mitigating and adapting to climate change.
- Goal 10: Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment.

The Protected Landscape targets are non-statutory and create a shared ambition for all 44 of England's Protected Landscapes. The targets are for the Protected Landscapes as places (the geographic area covered by the designation). These targets should be seen as a minimum contribution rather than a limit on a Protected Landscape's ambition. Each individual Protected Landscape body, working with relevant local partners, will set their own individual contribution, which will be embedded in their management plan. Action will be coordinated by Protected Landscape bodies, and it will be the responsibility of all stakeholders, partners and land managers in the area to support their delivery.

Most of these changes follow recommendations made within the [Landscapes Review 2019](#), an independent review of Designated Landscapes (National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) in England, commissioned by the Government and led by Julian Glover.

*"The Review aims not to diminish the character or independence of our designated landscapes, or to impose new burdens on them and the people who live and work in the areas they cover. Instead, its purpose is to ask what might be done better, what changes could assist them, and whether definitions and systems which, in many cases date back to their original creation, are still sufficient."*

The Landscapes Review produced 27 proposals across five themes of Landscapes Alive for Nature and Beauty, Landscapes for Everyone, Living in Landscapes, More Special Places and New Ways of Working. Some of the more strategic ones pertinent to management planning, include:

- *Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) strengthened with new purposes, powers and resources, renamed as National Landscapes.*
- *The state of nature and natural capital in our national landscapes should be regularly and robustly assessed, informing the priorities for action.*
- *Strengthened management plans should set clear priorities and actions for nature recovery including, but not limited to, wilder areas and the response to climate change, (notably tree planting and peatland restoration). Their implementation must be backed up by stronger status in law.*

- *A renewed mission to recover and enhance nature and a stronger mission to connect all people with our national landscapes.*

## Other key policy influences

### International context

This management plan is both underpinned by and contributes towards delivery of the United Nations [Sustainable Development Goals](#) set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and which address social progress, economic well-being and environmental protection.

### Local Nature Recovery Strategies

The *Management Plan* needs to account for [Devon Local Nature Recovery Strategy](#) and [Somerset Local Nature Recovery Strategy](#), which are both currently under development.

As responsible authorities, Devon County Council and Somerset Council are preparing these Local Nature Recovery Strategies as part of a statutory duty, enshrined in the Environment Act 2021, to work with stakeholders across the public, private and voluntary sectors to agree priorities for nature recovery, map the most valuable existing areas for nature, and established shared proposals for action to be taken to recover nature.

### Climate action planning

The *Management Plan* will be informed and influenced by [Somerset's Climate Emergency Strategy](#) and the equivalent [Devon Carbon Plan](#), plus the [Climate Adaptation Strategy for Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly](#). In addition, partner local authorities have developed and updated climate strategies and action plans, including [Mid Devon](#) and [East Devon](#).

### Local Plans

Planning policy and decisions that affect the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty and character of the National Landscape are the responsibility of local authorities. This does not mean that there should be no development but that any development should complement the character of the landscape, be sustainable, and be of an appropriate scale and nature.

Any development proposal must be in accordance with the relevant local authority's Development Plan, including core strategies, local plans, neighbourhood plans and any supplementary planning documents adopted by the authority. This includes adopted local plans in the former Somerset districts of [Somerset West and Taunton](#) and [South Somerset, East Devon District Council](#) and [Mid Devon District Council](#).



## Agri-environment funding

A major vehicle for the delivery of actions advocated in the *Management Plan*, with respect to land management, is the suite of payment schemes which are either already available, or under development by Defra to replace the agri-environment schemes which used to be part of the UK's farm support under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Broadly falling under the heading of Environmental Land Management, the key payment schemes of relevance for the Blackdown Hills National Landscape are the Sustainable Farming Incentive, Countryside Stewardship, Farming in Protected Landscapes (operated by the National Landscape locally) and Landscape Recovery.

## Integrating the management of the natural and historic environment

Other major players in supporting actions around conserving and enhancing natural beauty include Natural England, Historic England, and the National Lottery Heritage Fund. A recent [Joint Statement](#) between the three organisations mirrors the aims of this management plan and highlights;

*'We recognise that nature comprises habitats, species, geology, landscape, historic features, cultural connections, and the opportunities we have to connect with the environment. We acknowledge the complex interplay of these factors and the crucial role that heritage management practices can play in nature's recovery.'*

## 1.4 Summary of forces for change: key issues, challenges and opportunities

The revised Management Plan needs to anticipate, understand and respond positively to a wide range of pressures and forces for change that may affect the area's natural beauty and special qualities and their management over the coming years. Some of the key ones are brought together and summarised here;

**Climate emergency:** The impacts of climate change are evident now and will impact all aspects of the Blackdown Hills and beyond so there needs to be greater focus on adapting to a changing climate and increasing resilience. The area can also play its part in reducing carbon emissions and other contributions to climate change mitigation.

**Nature recovery:** Urgent action is required to restore nature across the Blackdown Hills at scale, making nature more ecologically connected and resilient to climate change and other impacts through more, bigger, better and joined up places for wildlife. Statutory Local Nature Recovery Strategies are being prepared alongside this Plan, so we need to capitalise on this opportunity.

**Environmental quality:** Clean air, clean and plentiful water, and healthy soils are fundamental to nature recovery, as well as being the foundation for the ecosystem services that benefit those living in and around the National Landscape, and those visiting or working in it. The quality of these environmental resources is under pressure from a range of factors including development, road traffic, and land management practices. There is now more widespread understanding and acceptance of catchment-scale approaches to water management including natural flood risk management schemes which offer potential to restore natural ecosystems, improve water quality and reduce risk of flooding downstream.

**Farming and land management:** Agricultural transition and the move to environmental land management schemes is ongoing but still holds much uncertainty over the details of how this will be implemented and the funding that will be available.

**Natural and cultural capital:** The next few years are likely to see a growing trade in natural capital assets such as biodiversity, clean water, reduced flood risk, and stored carbon. These potentially provide new sources of income for landowners and managers in the Blackdown Hills who can provide a supply of these assets but there is uncertainty over the long-term value and credibility of some of these schemes.

**Growth and development:** The National Landscape designation means that the Blackdown Hills has not seen the same level of development as in other areas, but the area is not immune from development pressure. The demand for small-scale new build, conversion, renovation of existing structures and other minor development within the designated area

can incrementally and cumulatively change the character of the landscape and negatively impact on landscape quality, biodiversity, heritage and tranquillity. Significant new areas of housing and employment continue to be built close to the National Landscape, and further areas are being allocated in Local Plans.

**Health and wellbeing:** The health and well-being benefits of connecting with nature and the outdoors are now widely recognised and provide an opportunity for increased engagement with the National Landscape for both local communities and those in the surrounding areas. Yet the people that may benefit the most from better connection to the natural environment of the Blackdown Hills are often those that find it hardest to do so for a range of reasons.

**Equality, diversity and inclusion:** National Landscapes and National Parks are protected for the nation and should be available for everyone to enjoy. However, there are many people who face barriers that prevent them from visiting or engaging with the National Landscape and a proactive approach is needed to reach out to them and work with people within those communities to provide greater opportunities and awareness.

**Policy, finance and delivery:** Action to address these strategic challenges will require resources and partnership working, at a time of severe budgetary challenges, further local government transformation and continued political and policy uncertainty. It is likely that new sources of investment and funding will need to be found, including from the private sector.

**Legacy and evolution:** This Management Plan and the issues it seeks to address are not new. Management planning and collaboration have been at the heart of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership, in all its guises, for more than 25 years. Significant projects and initiatives from the recent past underpin much of today's work. For instance, the European Leader-funded *Local Products Strategy* and *Making it Local* programmes greatly affected the direction of land-based businesses, community groups, local food, the arts and other aspects of community life which this plan is seeking to influence going forward. Projects like the *Neroche Landscape Partnership* and *Blackdown Hills Natural Futures* paved the way for much which has followed.

.

## Chapter 2: Special qualities

### PICTURES TO BE ADDED

The Blackdown Hills National Landscape has a suite of special qualities that together make it unique and outstanding, underpinning its designation as a nationally important protected landscape. Special qualities may be considered as specific components of 'natural beauty', distilling out the key attributes that combine in particular ways to form the natural beauty of the designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). These are the special qualities, individually and in combination, that we need to conserve and enhance for the future, and they should be considered in all decisions affecting the National Landscape.

From the dramatic, steep, wooded north-facing scarp, the area dips gently southwards as a flat-topped plateau deeply dissected by valleys. This is the northern part of the East Devon Plateau – one of the finest, most extensive in Britain. The tops are open and windswept; in the valleys villages and hamlets nestle among ancient patterns of small, enclosed fields and a maze of winding lanes lined with high hedgebanks. The steep valleys support a patchwork of woodland and heath, nationally and regionally important habitats which support a wealth of important, charismatic species and interesting plant communities.

Key to the Blackdown Hills designation as an AONB is the subtle combination of four outstanding aspects of the landscape, as described in *The Blackdown Hills landscape: A landscape assessment*. Countryside Commission, 1989 and set out below:

It is an area notable for its **unspoilt rural character**, which remains relatively undisturbed by modern development and so ancient landscape features, special habitats, historical and archaeological remains have survived intact. In the winding lanes, the hidden valleys and traditional villages there is a sense of stepping back in time; of the connections between nature and humanity. The countryside remains largely unchanged and there is an identifiable and characteristic vernacular, pastoral landscape.

There is a **unique geology**. The composition of the underlying Upper Greensand geology of the Blackdown Hills and the adjoining East Devon National Landscape is unique in Britain and is one of the area's strongest unifying features. It has given rise to the distinct topography of flat-topped plateau, sharp ridges and spring-lined valleys. The springs in turn have created the characteristic pattern of rough grassland, mire and wet woodland vegetation on the valley sides. The nature of the Greensand rock has meant that these plant communities are particularly diverse. Moreover, the geology has provided a local building material, chert, which is uncommon elsewhere.

There is a **diversity of landscape patterns and pictures**. The visual quality of the landscape is high and is derived from the complex patterns and mosaics of landscapes. Although the scenery is immensely varied, particular features are repeated. There are long views over field-

patterned landscapes. Ancient, species-rich hedgerows delineate the fields and define the character of the landscape, enclosing narrow twisting lanes. The open plateau is dissected by steep valleys, the slopes supporting a patchwork of ancient woodland. The history of medieval and parliamentary enclosures has resulted in a contrasting landscape of small fields in the valleys and larger fields with straight hedges on the plateau. There are patches of heath and common, bog and mire and there are fine avenues of beech along the ridge. At a more detailed level there is a variety of visual and ecological interest; heathland birdlife, ground flora of woodland and mire, and colourful wildflowers on hedgebanks.

It is a ***landscape with architectural appeal***. The landscape pattern is punctuated by a wealth of small villages, hamlets and isolated farmsteads of architectural value and distinctive character. Devon and Somerset are recognised nationally for their fine rural architecture, but the Blackdown Hills contain a special concentration of such buildings and where the vernacular character is particularly well preserved. Predominant materials are chert and cob with thatch, over time often replaced by corrugated iron, or clay-tiled roofs. The appeal lies in the way in which the buildings fit so naturally into their surroundings.

This summary is supplemented by more detail and further information about the special qualities of the Blackdown Hills included in the [appendices](#), which should be referred to for a thorough understanding of the distinctive characteristics and valued qualities that make up the Blackdown Hills special sense of place.

## Chapter 3: Vision

Our vision is that in 2050, as a result of collaboration and positive change, the Blackdown Hills will be a rich and vibrant landscape, resilient to the effects of climate change, where:

- Thriving, diverse communities, with a strong sense of place and wellbeing, are sustained by a connection to the land, natural environment and a rich local cultural heritage. Living and working sustainably in and around the area, they underpin the prospering local economy and can access the services they need.
- Sense of place is maintained and strengthened, characterised by small villages and hamlets set within a distinctive panorama of wide plateaux bisected by deep valleys, containing an intimate patchwork of fields, woodlands and extensive hedges, all shaped by the unique geology.
- Farming and land uses work successfully within the natural tolerances of the land to create a resilient place, providing food, energy, timber, clean water and other wider benefits needed by society, nurturing the area's rich resources for future generations.
- Wildlife is thriving and habitats are in good condition, restored and expanded, diverse and abundant, with species moving freely through a connected and healthy landscape.
- Our historic environment and rich historical legacy are better understood, conserved and celebrated. Our cultural heritage is widely recognised and valued and is continually evolving and growing.
- Everyone seeking inspiration and enjoyment of its landscape and natural benefits is welcomed and can readily access and experience this special place.

### Delivering the vision

Over the next 25 years, the Blackdown Hills National Landscape is facing a number of drivers of change which have the capacity to impact significantly on its core character, and which need to be addressed in this plan period, not least the interconnected threats of the climate emergency and biodiversity crisis. Collectively we can mitigate these and other threats if concerted and urgent action is taken now. The challenge will be to make the most of the Blackdown Hills' ability to restore nature, grow healthy food and reduce carbon emissions while supporting vibrant and diverse rural communities: and fundamentally, making sure that conserving and enhancing the evolving landscape and special character of the Blackdown Hills is at the heart of all we do and the decisions we make.

## Chapter 4: Place

It is the diverse landscapes, the distinctive villages, the historic and natural environment, that give the Blackdown Hills its special sense of place. This section of the management plan focuses on sustainable, regenerative and resilient land use and land management that is central to conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area. It covers landscape, natural resources and natural capital, farming, forestry and land management, historic environment and geology, planning, development and infrastructure.

### 4.1 Objectives – Place

- To restore, conserve and enhance the natural capital stock of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape and maximise the flow of ecosystem goods and services it provides.
- To support sustainable farming, forestry and land management practices that conserve and enhance the special qualities of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape and deliver a range of ecosystem services.
- To strengthen the Blackdown Hills special sense of place, with a diversity of landscape patterns and pictures, unique geology, archaeology, and buildings of architectural appeal, through sound custodianship.

### 4.2 Guiding principles – Place

- The distinctive character and special qualities of the Blackdown Hills need to be recognised, understood and valued if natural beauty is to be conserved, enhanced and restored.
- Our historic environment and cultural heritage, from its archaeological sites and historic buildings through to the unique arts and crafts produced today, is recognised as an intrinsic part of the landscape and special qualities of the Blackdown Hills.
- We need to ensure that any development and infrastructure affecting the National Landscape is of the highest quality; sensitive to landscape setting and historic character, conserving and enhancing wildlife and other special qualities.
- All those whose actions affect the landscape work together to allow nature and natural processes to thrive, as a foundation of a productive, healthy rural economy.
- Soil health is restored and nurtured; rivers and streams flow clean and other ecosystem services are provided to society as a result of regenerative land management.

- When contributing to meeting national targets, we will be mindful of primarily seeking to maximise outcomes relevant to the opportunities and needs of the Blackdown Hills.

### 4.3 Targets – Place

These are the [Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework](#) targets that we will contribute to:

#### Target 5

*“Ensuring at least 65% to 80% of land managers adopt nature friendly farming on at least 10% to 15% of their land by 2030”.*

#### Target 8

*“Increase tree canopy and woodland cover (combined) by 3% of total land area in Protected Landscapes by 2050 (from 2022 baseline)”.*

Applying the 3% target to the Blackdown Hills National Landscape would be an increase of 1,108 hectares (2738 acres). Therefore, 39.6 hectares (97.8 acres) per year between 2022 and 2050, bringing the total amount of woodland to 9,302.93 hectares (22,988 acres).

#### Target 10

*“Decrease the number of nationally designated heritage assets at risk in Protected Landscapes”.*



## 4.4 At a glance – Place

### Headlines from [State of the National Landscape report 2023](#):

- Satellite images suggest that there is very little light pollution in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape. There has been a noticeable increase of light spillage from Chard and Taunton areas, and increasing spillage from some communities within the area, noticeably Dunkeswell, Hemyock and around Yarcombe.
- National noise mapping suggests that the extent of traffic noise from major roads is limited in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape. The most recent data is for 2017.
- Particulate matter (PM2-5) levels low in the area but with a hotspot around Hemyock.
- Sulphur dioxide (SO2) levels are low in the area but with hotspots at Hemyock, Dunkeswell and near to Axminster.
- Surface water flood risk is low for most of the area.
- There are 770 Listed Buildings and 26 Scheduled Monuments. Of these, seven assets are at risk (2022); this is a minor improvement since 2019.
- There are ten Conservation Areas within the National Landscape. None are deemed as at risk.
- 78% of the National Landscape is under agriculture (2021).
- During the ten years to 2021 the number of farm holdings has remained at around 625.
- 42% of farms are less than 20 hectares in size and 44% are between 20-100 hectares in size.
- 48% of farms are recorded as lowland livestock grazing.
- Livestock numbers include; Poultry (1,006,928 animals), a 7% increase since 2016; Sheep (22,573 breeding ewes), a 6% decline since 2016; and Cattle (17,965 animals), with a 5% decline since 2016.
- Land in agri-environment schemes has decreased from 11,793 ha in 2017 (27% of the National Landscape) to 8,246 ha in 2021 (22.8% of the National Landscape).
- The total annual value of agri-environment agreements was £2,113,434 in 2021; up from £1,017,856 in 2017.
- There are eight made (adopted) neighbourhood plans - all in East Devon.
- Approval given for one affordable housing scheme since 2017.

### Additional data from Defra:

- The total length of river waterbodies within each status under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) is; 122 km moderate status (19 waterbody catchments); 24km poor status (9 waterbody catchments); 0.8km bad status (2 waterbody catchments)
- There are 4 groundwater bodies with high status under the Water Framework Directive and 3 in poor status.

## 4.5 Priorities for action – Place

This section sets out what we intend to prioritise and how these actions will contribute to each of our targets (see above).

### Priorities for Target 5

- Increase the uptake of appropriate agri-environment scheme (AES) options, aiming for 75%+ uptake of Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI), to underpin Countryside Stewardship and Landscape Recovery additional take-up (the three components of Environmental Land Management- ELM).

PLTOF stat 12 indicates that the current uptake of agri-environment schemes is relatively low in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape at 18% (6,800 hectares). However, information from the local Natural England team (April 2025) indicates that the area under Countryside Stewardship and Environmental Stewardship (excluding capital grants) is approximately 11,821 hectares, 32% of the National Landscape. The total area under the Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) component of ELM is slightly higher at 13,884 hectares, 37.5 % across 291 agreements. The total number of agri-environment agreements (all schemes) is therefore 691 (excluding capital grants), covering 27,025 hectares. Total area under an agri-environment scheme can therefore be stated as up to 70% of the National Landscape (excludes capital grants). Although this level of take-up is encouraging, to maintain, add value to and increase this will require significant promotion and close working with the land management community, via trusted local advisers.

- Support and add value to schemes such as the Luppitt Landscape Recovery project ([Landscape Recovery round 2](#)) and the potential expansion of the Upper Axe Landscape Recovery project (round 1), as well as rolling out successful Landscape Recovery type management (large scale, long term environmental land management) to other areas in the Blackdown Hills.

## Priorities for Target 8

- Undertake significant new tree planting, including orchards, restore undermanaged woodlands (to promote regeneration), and restore/reestablish 'trees outside woods' habitats, including hedgerows and hedgerow trees, seeking an additional 1108.76 hectares of tree canopy and woodland cover by 2050.
- Make significant Environmental Land Management (ELM) investment and provide woodland advisory support for willing landowners (including relevant authorities), while applying the 'right place right tree' principles. The Somerset and Devon Tree Strategies will help guide and support this.

## Priorities for Target 10

- Review the reasons why the assets are still at risk. As a result of positive management, only three Scheduled Monuments from 26 are considered at risk, compared to eight in 2013, and there is also one Listed Building at risk. This is a very small percentage of the designated heritage assets, however moving towards removing all of them from being at risk should be the goal.

## Other priorities

- Step up the action needed to tackle Water Framework Directive (WFD) failures (now referred to as the Water Environment Regulations (WER), linked to drinking water quality and supply (including drought), surface quality and downstream coastal waters. This will involve working with land managers, water industry and other delivery partners. Working with the Regulators and Catchment Sensitive Farming officers, to focus attention on crops grown in 'high risk' locations and ensuring compliance with the Farming Rules for Water is important, to tackle the systemic failures of many of the waterbodies in the Blackdown Hills (as elsewhere in the south west).
- Continue to promote, deliver and advocate for 'mainstreaming' natural-based solutions as a mechanism to provide resilience to property and infrastructure, both within the Blackdown Hills National Landscape but also, importantly, downstream where major critical infrastructure is at risk from flooding and where building resilience is only possible through upstream interventions. Nature-based solution interventions rely on land managers to collaborate at scale. The Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership will play a key role here, to help support, incentivise and deliver. More detail on climate mitigation and adaptation can be found in the Climate section.

- Continue to support the farming and land management community through agricultural transition, via farm facilitation support programmes and by responding to ever-changing agricultural policy and the need/incentives to provide ecosystem services for society, including green finance opportunities such as nutrient credits and Biodiversity Net Gain. The National Landscape Partnership play a key convening, supporting and delivery role here.
- Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the historic environment in the protected landscape area, characterising and quantifying the resource and examining the extent of detailed investigation that has taken place to date. Use the results to identify where the most significant gaps in understanding are and how they can be addressed. The potential opportunities for community heritage and citizen science projects to help fill those gaps will also be identified. The last comprehensive desk top survey of the historic environment of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape area was in 1996, since when there have been very significant changes and new information which have helped to identify the significant extent of historic environment features in the area. An up-to-date study is an essential tool for strategic decision making concerning the historic environment.
- Continue to inform and influence planning policy, decisions and implementation through development of additional planning guidance and other tools and mechanisms, working with local planning authorities. Develop a shared understanding of the potential opportunities and effects of measures such as carbon offsetting, nutrient credits and biodiversity net gain in relation to conserving and enhancing natural beauty.

## 4.6 Policies – Place

### Landscape, natural resources and natural capital

**PL1** Approach the conservation and enhancement of the National Landscape according to landscape-led principles, based on landscape character, underpinned by a sound understanding of the area's rich stock of natural and cultural capital assets and its value to society in terms of the flow of goods and services.

**PL2** The special qualities, distinctive character and key features of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape will be conserved and enhanced, and opportunities will be sought to strengthen or restore landscape character where landscape features are in poor condition, missing or fragmented.

**PL3** Promote a catchment-scale, multiple-benefit, collaborative-based approach to soil conservation and restoration, water quality improvements, reducing flood risk, and improving resilience, based on the Otter, Axe, Culm and Parrett/Tone catchments.

**PL4** Approaches to flood risk management and erosion control which work with natural processes, conserve the natural environment and improve biodiversity will be advocated and supported.

## Farming, Forestry and Land Management

**PL5** A profitable, sustainable and environmentally beneficial farming, forestry and land management sector providing a range of public goods and services will be fostered as one of the principal means of maintaining the special qualities and distinctive landscape of the National Landscape.

**PL6** Promote, encourage and support widespread take-up of Environmental Land Management schemes that help conserve and enhance natural beauty and deliver a range of environmental outcomes through sustainable farming and forestry practices.

**PL7** Encourage the production and marketing of local food, timber and other agricultural and wood products where these are compatible with the National Landscape and purpose of designation.

**PL8** Encourage sensitive management of field boundaries and hedgerow trees, woodlands, orchards and ponds, protect ancient woodland and veteran trees, and restore the original broadleaved character of plantations on ancient woodland sites.

**PL9** Encourage well managed woodland creation and expansion that considers both the ecological value and landscape character of a site and surroundings and opportunities for maximising ecosystem services including natural flood management.

**PL10** Monitor, manage and mitigate damaging diseases such as ash dieback that have potential to impact negatively on landscape and biodiversity.

**PL11** Wider community engagement with the farming and land management sector will be encouraged to enable a deeper understanding and appreciation of the important role played by land managers in maintaining the National Landscape's special qualities.

## Historic environment and geology

**PL12** Conserve and enhance the historic built environment and rural heritage assets, support training in traditional heritage skills, and promote the use of Historic Environment Record

(HER), historic landscape characterisation and other tools to inform projects, policymaking and management activities.

**PL13** Monitor the extent and condition of historic sites, features and landscapes across the Blackdown Hills and seek to address sites and features in poor and declining condition.

**PL14** Promote awareness and understanding of the geology and geomorphology of the Blackdown Hills and secure effective management of important features and sites.

## Planning, development and infrastructure

**PL15** All relevant strategic, local and neighbourhood plan documents and planning decision-making will:

- Seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the National Landscape.
- Utilise the Management Plan and consider other Blackdown Hills statements and guidance.
- Ensure that conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty is given great weight.

**PL16** All development affecting the Blackdown Hills National Landscape should conserve and enhance natural beauty and special qualities by:

- Respecting landscape character, settlement patterns and local character of the built environment.
- Being sensitively sited and of appropriate scale.
- Reinforcing local distinctiveness.
- Seeking to protect and enhance natural features and biodiversity.

**PL17** Promote and protect tranquillity and dark skies by minimising intrusive noise and development and light pollution that may undermine the intrinsic character of the National Landscape.

**PL18** The character of skylines and open views into, within and out of the National Landscape will be protected and enhanced.

**PL19** The deeply rural character of much of the land adjoining the National Landscape boundary forms an essential setting for the Blackdown Hills and care will be taken to maintain its quality and character.

**PL20** Community-led planning tools, such as neighbourhood plans, and initiatives such as Community Land Trusts will be supported as the principal means of identifying need and

securing local community assets such as affordable housing. Any development should conserve and enhance natural beauty.

**PL21** Road and transport schemes (including design, maintenance, signage, landscaping and safety measures) affecting the National Landscape will be undertaken in a manner that is sensitive and appropriate to landscape character and special qualities, seeking to further the purpose of designation. The landscape, biodiversity and cultural features of the area's road network such as hedge banks, flower-rich verges, and locally distinctive historic highway furniture, will be protected, conserved and enhanced.

## 4.7 Context – Place

### 4.7.1 Natural Capital and ecosystem goods and services

Restoring a good quality and condition of the natural and cultural capital stock (including land, soils, air and water) is the key to the outstanding environment of the Blackdown Hills, as well as delivering a range of multiple benefits and ecosystem services for society (further details are included in the Special Qualities [appendix](#)). For example, some of the rivers that rise in the Blackdown Hills provide domestic drinking water for both Devon and Somerset. The River Otter flows across the top of a large ground water aquifer and is a priority for tackling pollution and improving water quality for drinking water through initiatives such as South West Water and partners' [Upstream Thinking](#) project. There are a considerable number of properties in the Blackdown Hills that are not connected to mains water, and therefore rely on water from springs, boreholes and wells. These can be particularly sensitive to rainfall and drought, over abstraction by other users, water quality and contamination risks, which all require consideration.

#### ***Water resources***

The Blackdown Hills forms part of the headwaters of the rivers Culm, Yarty (running to the River Axe), Otter and Tone/Parrett. People well outside the National Landscape are therefore affected by how land is managed for flood risk and water quality. The rivers that originate in the National Landscape flow downstream through larger towns and villages outside of the National Landscape which are more prone to flooding. As such, land management in the upper river valleys can play a key role in helping to reduce flood risk downstream. A prime example of this is the effect that the river Culm has on the peak flows running through Exeter, as the timing of the river Culm and river Exe peak flows can align, leading to overtopping and flooding of settlements, the M5 motorway and the main railway line. [Connecting the Culm](#) is a long term, multi-agency approach to tackling some of the issues in the river corridor and focusing on nature-based solutions to address them. Natural flood management works with natural processes to 'slow the flow' of flood waters. This helps to reduce the maximum water height of a flood (the 'flood peak') and/or delay the arrival of the flood peak downstream, increasing the time available to prepare for floods. Managing the natural resources of the Blackdown Hills (including mires that act as natural sponges and woodland planting in appropriate locations), sustainable drainage systems, and ecological river restoration projects are important components of natural flood management.

#### ***Water quality***

Water quality is an essential driver of a thriving and resilient natural landscape full of nature, but it is widely accepted that some wastewater and land management practices in water



catchments are increasing nutrient loadings, storm water runoff rates, siltation and pollution incidents that are impacting downstream. The knock-on consequences can have much wider implications, as exemplified by the requirement for new development not to cause increased nutrient pollution to certain protected sites (locally the river Axe SAC and Somerset Levels and Moors Ramsar site), which has caused significant delays to development proposals in the last few years. Diffuse and point pollution and nutrient enrichment are factors affecting water quality in the National Landscape and beyond. Indeed, pollution from rural areas is a significant factor in causing poor water quality in every catchment in the Southwest river basin district: phosphorus in rivers and sediment from agriculture are particular issues in the East Devon Catchment. The *Water Framework Directive (WFD) Regulations* are an important mechanism for assessing and managing the water environment in the UK, and has the core aim of protecting the water environments by preventing their deterioration and improving their quality. It does this by setting ecological targets ('good' status for all water bodies) and environmental objectives.

Addressing these issues and improving the water quality in the rivers and waterbodies of the Blackdown Hills is key. There are continuing and new initiatives that offer practical solutions and targeted support such as the [Catchment Sensitive Farming](#) programme operate across all the catchments. There is significant community interest in local water quality and initiatives to address the health of our rivers, see [Making Rivers Better](#) for example, and the [Rivers Run Through Us](#) project.

Parts of the eastern and western fringes of the National Landscape are within Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, where there are controls on some farming activities, particularly relating to manure and fertilisers, to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture. Northern parts of the National Landscape are within a Drinking Water Safeguard Zone (Surface Water), where actions may be required to avoid deterioration in quality of drinking water supplies.

### ***Air quality***

The State of the National Landscape report indicates some relative hotspots for different forms of air pollutants, the reasons for which need further appraisal. However, it is the case that agriculture is a significant source of ammonia, mainly arising from dairy, pig and poultry units, which are found throughout the Blackdown Hills. Ammonia can drift onto protected sites (SSSIs, etc) and sensitive habitats and add to nitrogen-based nutrient loads. Some Lichen species present in woodlands of the Blackdown Hills are especially sensitive to air pollution. Catchment Sensitive Farming is the main action to deliver reduction in ammonia emissions in agriculture.

### 4.7.2 Landscape

It is the diverse landscape, the distinctive villages, the historic environment and the tranquil rural setting that combine to give the Blackdown Hills its special sense of place.

#### ***Landscape character***

Our landscapes have evolved over time, and they will continue to evolve – change is a constant, but outcomes vary. The management of change is essential to ensure that we achieve sustainable outcomes – social, environmental and economic – without losing the inherent valued character. Decision makers need to understand the baseline and the implications of their decisions for that baseline. The process of Landscape Character Assessment has an important role to play in managing and guiding change.

Landscape character describes the qualities and features that make a place distinctive. It can represent an area larger than the National Landscape or focus on a very specific location. The Blackdown Hills National Landscape displays a variety of landscape character within a relatively small, distinct area. These local variations in character within the National Landscape are articulated through the Devon-wide [Landscape Character Assessment](#) (LCA), which describes the variations in character between different areas and types of landscape in the county and covers the entire National Landscape. There are Devon Character Areas, named to an area sharing a unique and distinct identity recognisable on a county scale and Landscape Character Types (LCTs), each sharing similar characteristics. Hidden characteristics and past land uses are identified in county-based Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).

#### **LANDSCAPE CHARACTER MAPS**

These assessments should be used in planning and land management to understand and describe the landscape and manage pressures for change and are central to a landscape-led approach in planning and design. Under this approach plans, policies and proposals are strongly informed by understanding the essential character of the site and its landscape context and creates development which is locally distinctive, responds to local character and fits well into its environment; it needs to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area and create sustainable and successful places for people.

Further information about the assessments that cover the National Landscape, descriptive information about the character areas and character types relevant to the Blackdown Hills and links to associated documents can be found in the [annex](#).

One of the special qualities of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape is its visual relationship with other landscapes and in particular the view of the steep escarpment of the Blackdown Hills rising out of the Vale of Taunton. The wooded edge to the plateau provides a relatively wild, uninhabited backdrop to the flatter, low-lying farmed and settled Vale. The juxtaposition

of these contrasting characters means that one enhances the other. The Wellington Monument provides a single focus to the scene and enriches the cultural history of this landscape. This scenery can be appreciated from much of the Vale but makes for dramatic views from southern slopes of the Quantock Hills National Landscape and the eastern fringes of Exmoor National Park. There are expansive and far-reaching views from the Blackdown Hills across much of Devon and Somerset, including views to Dartmoor from Culmstock Beacon and the Jurassic coast from Hembury Hillfort.

The distinctiveness of the Blackdown Hills includes the area's relative remoteness, timelessness, and tranquillity. Its very character relies on retaining a natural feeling without being over managed. Although hard to quantify it is all too easily lost through, for example, increasing standardisation and suburbanisation, changing agricultural practices and loss of distinctive elements of the natural and historic environment. Each individual case may not have a significant impact, but cumulatively they can erode the area's distinctive character.

Dark, expansive starry skies are one of the sights which make the Blackdown Hills so special. Night-time darkness is a key characteristic of the area's sense of tranquillity and relative remoteness. The Blackdown Hills is the fifth darkest National Landscape in England, with very low levels of night-time brightness; 95% of the area is in the two very darkest categories as evidenced by 2016 research by CPRE.

### ***Setting***

The setting of a National Landscape is the surroundings in which the influence of the area is experienced. Put another way, it is the area within which development and land management proposals (by virtue of their nature, size, scale, siting, materials or design) may have an impact, either positive or negative, on the natural beauty and special qualities of the protected landscape. If the quality of the setting declines, then the appreciation and enjoyment of the National Landscape diminishes. Large scale development, the construction of high or expansive structures, or a change generating movement, noise, intrusion from artificial lighting, or other disturbance will adversely affect the setting. Views are one element of setting, associated with the visual experience and aesthetic appreciation. Views are particularly important to the Blackdown Hills. This is because of the juxtaposition of high and low ground and the fact that recreational users value them. Without husbandry and management, views within, across, from and to the National Landscape may be lost or degraded.

### **4.7.3 Heritage and geology**

In the Blackdown Hills National Landscape there is a very strong link between geology, archaeology and the modern landscape. The area retains a strong sense of continuity with the past and the landscape has great time depth, from prehistoric through to modern. Centuries

of human activity have created the intricate patterns of woods, heaths and fields, lanes and trackways, and hamlets and villages that contribute greatly to the National Landscape's unique historic character. More information can be found in the Special Qualities [appendix](#).

Designated heritage assets include 770 Listed Buildings (13 Grade I, 47 Grade II\* and 710 Grade II), which is up from 762 in 2013. As a result of positive management, only three Scheduled Monuments from 26 are considered at risk, compared to eight in 2013, and there is also one Listed Building at risk. Understanding and addressing the reasons for these assets being at risk is key to meeting the relevant target in the Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework.

The designated heritage resource is only a tiny fraction of the overall heritage assets that combine to form the essential character of the landscape. Over 8,000 sites and buildings of archaeological and historic interest are recorded within the National Landscape on the Devon and Somerset Historic Environment Records (HERs). No information is currently available about the condition of this vast majority of the heritage resource and there has been no thorough assessment of the character of this resource and the level of understanding of it. There is therefore no firm basis upon which to formulate a historic environment research agenda for the area.

The geology of the Blackdown Hills is dominated by one of the finest and most extensive plateaux in Britain – the East Devon Plateau – dissected by the long, deep valleys of the rivers Culm, Otter, Yarty, and their tributaries.

Below the surface are near horizontal beds of soft rocks deposited one on top of the other, the youngest at the top. The lower layer, exposed in the river valleys, is marl (red Mercia Mudstone), replaced with Lias in the east. A 30-metre layer of Upper Greensand rests upon this, outcropping as an abrupt rim to the valleys and capping the conspicuous northern scarp slope. Water percolating through the Upper Greensand meets the impervious underlying clay then bleeds out to form springline mires, so characteristic of the Blackdown Hills, that in turn give rise to the headwaters of several river catchments. The composition of Upper Greensand layer, which underlies much of the East Devon plateau, is unique in Britain. This is covered by a superficial deposit of Clay-with-flints-and-cherts.

At the junction of the greensand and clay iron ores were found, and iron production is thought to have started in the Iron Age, through the Roman period and continuing to Medieval time. There is evidence for a Roman clay industry and the chert-tempered local clay supported a medieval pottery industry around the Membury/Axminster area and later in Hemyock, while the almost indestructible chert is used extensively for buildings and walls. On the western edge of the Blackdown Hills the Upper Greensand produced well-preserved fossils, and the area around Kentisbeare and Broadhembury was famed for its whetstone industry in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Blackdown Hills National Landscape has two

geological SSSIs covering 3.5ha – Furley Chalk Pit and Reed’s Farm Pit, which are both in unfavourable condition.

The Blackdown Hills National Landscape is significant for its geology and geomorphology with some features unique to the area. The geology influences the landscape, soils and biodiversity and has played a significant role in the area’s industry and heritage. It is vital that this geological resource is protected, conserved, enhanced, promoted, and better understood. Exploration and research into the geology of the National Landscape should be continued to improve understanding of the landscape, and of the geological resource and its importance to inform the conservation and management of geological sites.

## **GEOLOGY MAP**

#### 4.7.4 Farming and land management

Farmers and land managers are the main stewards of the landscape, and their actions which help maintain natural beauty and the special qualities of the National Landscape should be supported. The farmed area reflects centuries of land management practices and traditions which remain at the heart of our rural communities, producing high quality food, maintaining and shaping the landscape. Farming has a key role to play in protecting the environment by keeping air and rivers clean, improving soils and providing wildlife habitats.

The agricultural sector is in a period of major change especially funding and market uncertainties while arrangements for post Brexit environmental land management system is still developing. Broadly, existing government direct payments to farmers are being phased out and a new system will recognise and value broader societal benefits with payments being based on the provision of public goods, including carbon storage and nature recovery.

Farmers are under increasing pressure to respond to many factors that are influencing the way they use and manage land. Key challenges and changes in agriculture have implications for conserving and enhancing natural beauty.

The number of small family farms are declining and there is an on-going trend towards the amalgamation of farm units and the separation of farmhouse from the land. Thus, farming is being concentrated on fewer, larger, sometimes dispersed units, while many farms are becoming essentially residential, for keeping horses or as small holdings. This risks not only reducing the opportunity for younger people to enter farming but also can lead to the countryside taking on a more suburban appearance. On the other hand, new land managers can bring new opportunities, resources, and ideas that conserve and enhance the natural beauty. Contract labour is used more, often using larger vehicles and machinery and travelling between properties, which can have a wider landscape impact as these vehicles can easily damage the verges and banks of narrow Blackdown Hills lanes and lead to pressure to widen field gateways. The pattern of land management may also change as farmers seek new, profitable activities and markets, including green finance opportunities. To boost profitability especially for dairy farms, there is a shift towards robotic milking, large livestock sheds and zero grazing (animals kept indoors all year). Forage crops that provide high protein/ high volume (such as maize) can be favoured that can result in more compacted soils, risk of runoff from bare soils on slopes and removal of permanent grassland. New crops for energy generation (such as anaerobic digestion) are also a driver for change, while use for recreation or tourism activities is sought on other land.

#### ***Soils***

Soils are one of the most valuable natural resources we have. Healthy soil supports a range of environmental, economic, and societal benefits. These include food production, climate

change mitigation and increased biodiversity. Poor soil management or inappropriate land use can cause soil degradation, which reduces the ability of soil to perform these vital functions. Soil health also underpins the unique character and distinct form of the area's landscape and biodiversity.

Regenerative agriculture is a suite of practices that put soil health front and centre, allowing farming to be more in tune with nature. As a result, it is seen as a more climate resilient approach to farming whilst also supporting nature recovery. Regenerative agriculture starts with building healthy soil by focusing on rebuilding organic matter and the natural living biodiversity in the soil. This improves the ground's ability to:

- fix carbon from the air and store it in the soil matrix
- retain and clean water, and reduce flood risk
- Promote soil biology and support wildlife more widely
- recycle nutrients

Regenerative agriculture also delivers on climate change via minimally disturbing soils, which improves soil carbon storage and sequestration, and aids nature recovery from the ground up.

#### 4.7.5 Trees and woodland

There are many reasons why new tree planting is important, at a local and global level, not least in society's response to climate change, both in terms of increasing offsetting of carbon, and to mitigate the impact of climate change. For example, new planting in strategic locations can reduce the risks of flooding, while planting a diverse range of species can create resilient ecosystems that can cope with changing weather patterns such as prolonged periods of dry weather.

However, careful principles of woodland creation and design objectives are required to maximise the potential benefits and ensure that the woodlands have a strong chance of developing and thriving into the long term. Furthermore, any new planting also has the potential to bring a range of benefits locally and that opportunity should be understood. For example, consideration needs to be given to the suitability of the land to support different woodland types; the surrounding habitats that the new planting could connect with; and the opportunities to work with the local landscape and cultural heritage to deliver multiple benefits, whether nature recovery or public access. As a principle, all new woodland creation and planting schemes should consider the scheme's impact on landscape, biodiversity and heritage from the outset, following the UK Forestry Standard ([UKFS](#)), and utilising landscape character assessment and Devon's [Right Place Right Tree Guidance](#) (both cover all the National Landscape). The UKFS, and its supplementary guides, are the basis for sustainable woodland creation and management in the UK.

Both ancient woodlands and veteran trees represent a historic part of the landscape and past land use given they have been undisturbed by development and human activity. Furthermore, they are known to host a diverse array of plants, fungi, birds and insects due to their undisturbed soil and decaying wood, providing optimum growth conditions. They are also a significant carbon store as they have been sequestering atmospheric carbon for centuries. Their support for conservation and climate change mitigation, as well as their status as iconic monuments of our landscape, means ancient woods and veteran trees are widely valued as an irreplaceable resource. Many woodlands were once managed but recent times have seen the reduction in coppice cutting, the cessation of timber harvesting resulting in a permanently closed canopy, or the planting of ancient woodland with conifer. All of these result in a decline in biodiversity which can be rectified by the application of sensitive management.

Tree diseases pose an increasing and significant pressure on the natural beauty of the Blackdown Hills, for example ash dieback especially where ash is a dominant tree in and outside woods and/or hedgerow component.

Effective woodland management is essential for growing timber of high value and other wood products such as wood fuel, but it also supports delivery of ecosystem services. Thinning out trees increases their capacity to sequester carbon and enhances their habitat quality as more light is let through. This form of low-intensity management is particularly supportive of good-quality and young-medium age trees which are most efficient at sequestering carbon. Well-managed woodlands also lead to thriving habitats that support wider ecosystems.

In the Blackdown Hills, commercial sustainable timber production, including conifer crops where appropriate to the landscape, has a role to play in sustaining economically viable landholdings that can continue to provide a wide range of ecosystem services. Alternatively, community woodland management schemes, such as Neroche Woodlanders, are encouraging new ways of working woods, as well as bringing a wide range of other benefits from wood fuel to health and wellbeing.

Hedges are an integral, unifying landscape feature of the Blackdown Hills, of historical importance, defining the farmed landscape, and supporting wildlife, while also helping to control soil erosion and reduce flooding. The well-established [Blackdown Hills Hedge Association](#) continues to promote the traditional hedge-laying management of hedgerows through training courses, competitions and other events.



### 4.7.6 Planning and development

Villages, hamlets, farmsteads, individual buildings and their settings form a vital element of the character of the Blackdown Hills. The planning and design of any development, large and small, both within the National Landscape and around it, is of key importance in maintaining the landscape and scenic beauty of the area.

#### ***Planning policy***

Planning decision-making in the National Landscape is the responsibility of the local authorities within the context of the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) and local development plans, including Neighbourhood Plans. All local authorities and parish councils also have a duty to seek to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing natural beauty in all their actions affecting a National Landscape.

The NPPF provides specific planning guidance for plan-makers and decision-takers in relation to National Landscapes. The latest version was published in December 2024 and confirms that:

- National Landscapes [and National Parks] have the highest status of protection in the planning process.
- great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing their landscape and scenic beauty.
- the scale and extent of development should be limited.
- development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.
- when considering applications for development permission should be refused for major development other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest (see below and in the appendices).

The NPPF also references the importance of high standards of design and materials that reflect the identity of the local built and natural environment. The avoidance and reduction of noise and light pollution are addressed with references to protecting tranquil areas and intrinsically dark landscapes - special qualities of the Blackdown Hills.

Sustainable construction methods offer the potential to reduce the wider environmental impacts; this includes advocating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), a natural approach to managing drainage in and around development. In the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, where possible, new developments should incorporate sustainable technology, renewable energy sources, and energy and water efficiency as standard; and the use of locally sourced materials, including sustainably grown timber and wood products, should be encouraged.

(Also see the [Climate](#) section, including [policies](#)). However, these need to be balanced with retaining a locally distinctive built environment with a strong local vernacular - special qualities of the area. There may also be implications related to sourcing local materials to be managed, for example extracting building stone.

As evidenced in neighbourhood plans and similar, meeting local housing needs should be the priority for new housing developments in the Blackdown Hills. The availability of a range of affordable housing (as defined in the NPPF), and other more affordable options, is a high priority for many local communities due to the limited choice of accommodation available and lack of affordability. Some have established Community Land Trusts to address provision. Whether on an exceptions site or part of a larger site, great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty.

## Major development

The NPPF does not define the meaning of the phrase ‘major development’ in respect of protected landscapes and there is no single threshold or factor that determines whether a proposal is major development for the purposes of paragraph 190. However, a footnote confirms that is a matter for the decision maker, taking into account its nature, scale and setting, and whether it could have a significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the area has been designated. In the context of the relevant NPPF paragraphs, the potential for harm to the National Landscape should be foremost to the determination of whether development is major or not. This requires consideration of a range of site and development specific factors that include (but are not limited to) location, setting, the quantum of development, duration, permanence or reversibility of effects. Harm to the Blackdown Hills National Landscape is any impact which causes loss, damage or detriment to its natural beauty, its special qualities or its distinctive characteristics or to the perception of natural beauty. There is further information on the consideration of ‘major development’ in the appendices.

## Role of the management plan

The *Management Plan* aims to promote consistency and co-operation between local planning authorities, both in setting policy and dealing with planning applications within the National Landscape, to conserve and enhance natural beauty across the area. Government planning policy guidance explains that management plans help to set out the strategic context for development and provide evidence of the value and special qualities of the area. It goes on to highlight that they may contain information which is relevant when preparing plan policies, or which is a material consideration when assessing planning applications.

The *Management Plan* provides supporting evidence and complementary policy guidance for local plans and can be referenced to inform development proposals and decisions. The plan is

supplemented by topic-specific guidance, such as the *Blackdown Hills [Design guide for houses](#)* and *[Good lighting guide](#)*. It is expected that these will be reviewed and updated, and further design/planning guidance will be prepared during the life of this plan to reflect new agendas and priorities.

### Considering natural beauty in planning proposals

It is important that impacts on the Blackdown Hills National Landscape are properly recognised and accounted for in decision making. In an area like the Blackdown Hills where timelessness and escape from the modern world are written into the core qualities underpinning the designation, some degree of harm will inevitably occur as a result of development and needs to be explicitly recognised and assessed. The *Management Plan* and supporting documents should help planning authorities, developers and land/homeowners understand the landscape's capacity for change and assess impact. Mitigation is a response to harm, a way of ameliorating but not eliminating impact, and should not be a justification for allowing inappropriate development. A clear understanding of the National Landscape's special qualities and distinctive characteristics will help to develop proposals which avoid or minimise harm.

The special qualities and defining characteristics of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape predominantly relate to the distinctive nature of the farmed landscape; the mosaic of land use types and hedges, and the isolated, dispersed type of development much of it driven by the topography of the area, which in turn is a product of the unique geology. Much of the appeal of the area stems from the relatively low level of 'modern' development. Essentially what we are considering in the Blackdown Hills are large tracts of an intact historic/cultural farmed landscape. The challenge, therefore, is to seek a sustainable approach to development that respects this inherent character and landscape assets whilst also fostering the social and economic wellbeing of local communities.

The layout, form and density of all new developments need to reflect the historic rural grain of the National Landscape. It is important that all new development, especially housing development, is of a scale and layout that conserves and enhances the distinctive pattern of built form found across the Blackdown Hills, specifically a low density, dispersed pattern of development. Location and context are important considerations and development should:

- Respect the importance of the setting of the National Landscape,
- Respect the importance of the setting of individual settlements, hamlets and historic farmsteads,
- Maintain the existing pattern of fields and lanes,
- Maintain the integrity of the hedgerows and irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland, and ancient and veteran trees, as well as open agricultural vistas, and

- Enhance the sense of place.

Development proposals in or affecting the Blackdown Hills should avoid sensitive locations that will impact on the special qualities of the National Landscape – notably views – including prominent locations on the northern scarp slope, on skylines and hilltops, the open plateaux and ridgelines, and undeveloped valley slopes. Attention should be given to noise and activity arising from developments together with lighting to avoid having an adverse impact on the area’s tranquillity and dark skies. This may apply to development some distance from the National Landscape as well as within.

The sense of place is easily lost; suburbanisation and the cumulative effect of ‘permitted development’ break down local distinctiveness; replacing small-scale, locally distinct features with ones of a standard design erodes local character – for example the choice and style of gate, fence, wall or hedge around a house, or pavements, kerbs and driveways in new development.

A major challenge in more rural areas of the Blackdown Hills, agricultural buildings and development are significant issues and can be detrimental to natural beauty if not handled sensitively. As some agricultural practices continue to intensify and with an increasing awareness of animal welfare requirements, the demand for modern large-scale agricultural buildings, which are increasingly taller and larger, at odds with an inherently small-scale landscape, is continuing. To comply with environmental regulations comes large-scale slurry storage facilities often in isolated and elevated locations with associated landscape and visual impacts, and the enclosure of open yards, often infilling the gaps between existing structures resulting in the visual massing of buildings.

#### 4.7.7 Roads and traffic

Inevitably most people in rural areas need a vehicle to access employment, services and other opportunities. Nevertheless, reduction of unnecessary car use will contribute to reducing carbon emissions, quality of life and conservation of the area’s natural beauty. In terms of supporting that shift, the availability of electric vehicle charging points is expanding but is still very limited.

Much of the road network is made up of rural roads and lanes, not built or maintained for the volume, traffic size and use which they now must sustain. The design and management of the rural road network should reinforce the local character and distinctiveness of the Blackdown Hills. The distinctive character of minor roads contributes to the character of the wider landscape, and they are an important means for people to experience the area. Insensitive, overengineered changes to these roads can have a detrimental impact. The increasing use of larger heavy goods vehicles and farm vehicles is having damaging impacts.

Road improvement schemes within and outside the National Landscape should not increase noise pollution or emissions from traffic. Approaches such as speed management schemes may, for example, be more appropriate than road widening. Potential impacts within the Blackdown Hills National Landscape of proposed road improvement schemes beyond the boundary should be considered. Road management and improvement schemes should minimise landscape impact and avoid urbanisation of rural roads – for instance through sensitive and appropriate design and use of materials, and avoiding unnecessary signage clutter, road markings and coloured road surfaces. Wildflower-rich verges should be managed appropriately and traditional features such as fingerposts and milestones should be retained.

Highways England looks after the M5 and A35 trunk road, both which partly bound the Blackdown Hills, and the A303/A30 which passes through the middle of the Blackdown Hills. Other major roads on the periphery are the A373 and A358, which are not part of the national strategic network, and are looked after by the respective county council.

Alterations or improvements to any of the above routes could have an impact on the special qualities and setting of the National Landscape and adversely affect local communities. Full consideration of the environmental and landscape impacts would be required as part of the feasibility and scheme development. Highway authorities and Highways England have a duty to seek to further National Landscape purposes in carrying out their functions.

Meanwhile, national rail services can be accessed at Honiton and Axminster, as well as Taunton and Tiverton Parkway. There are proposals for a new station at Wellington too.

## Chapter 5: People

The Blackdown Hills is a living and working landscape, and we want it to stay that way. Shaped by the stewardship and innovation of generations, with collaboration and community spirit at heart, this is what needs to be harnessed to ensure resilience for the future. We also know that the special landscape and environment has much to offer residents and visitors alike. Positive action will help to ensure everyone can enjoy the benefits of living in and visiting the Blackdown Hills National Landscape and contribute to the area's conservation and enhancement.

### 5.1 Objectives – People

- To nurture flourishing communities, where the population is both cohesive and diverse, where there is easy access to a range of services and facilities, and where the commitment of local people helps to conserve and enhance the environment, heritage and landscape of the Blackdown Hills.
- To foster a thriving and diverse Blackdown Hills economy that provides jobs for local people, makes wise use of local resources and benefits local communities, while conserving and enhancing the outstanding landscape and distinctive character of the countryside and villages.
- To ensure that appropriate opportunities to explore and enjoy the Blackdown Hills countryside and its special qualities that are compatible with conserving and enhancing natural beauty are available to all and that everyone feels welcome.
- To commit to eliminate discrimination, provide equal opportunities, and challenge prejudice and foster good relationships between diverse groups in and around the Blackdown Hills.

### 5.2 Guiding principles – People

- Local communities play an integral role in the evolution of the Blackdown Hills – The landscape has been shaped by many generations of people working with the land and nature to develop industries, heritage and culture, and it will continue to change and develop into the future.
- Our landscape is a shared resource, providing opportunities for learning and contact with nature, opportunities to experience calmness and tranquillity, a place to inspire and comfort, and to provide the time and space to benefit health and wellbeing.
- We must respond to the needs of people living and working within the Blackdown Hills, in nearby towns, and nationally, and everyone should feel supported and

welcome to access, cherish and enjoy the natural environment and the heritage of the Blackdown Hills.

- We should support a thriving rural economy that plays a positive role in conserving and enhancing natural beauty and sustains local communities and the farming economy alongside nature recovery.
- This is a place where local communities are actively engaged in celebrating, exploring and conserving the area's cultural heritage, helping to keep skills and traditions alive and sensitively shaping its future.

## 5.3 Target – People

This is the [Protected Landscape Targets and Outcomes Framework](#) target that we will contribute to:

### Target 9

*“Improve and promote accessibility to and engagement with Protected Landscapes for all using metrics based on those in the Defra Access for All programme”.*

## 5.4 At a glance – People

Headlines from [State of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape report 2023](#):

- 2% of the area is defined by Natural England as publicly accessible.
- 436.5 kilometres of public rights of way: 340 km footpaths, 86 km bridleways, 9 km restricted byways and 1 km byway open to all traffic.
- 2021 Population: 14,130
- 68% of population is of working age (20-74 years old) – down from 71% in 2011.
- 56% are employed – down 11% from 2011, 2% are seeking work and 42% are not seeking work – up 12% from 2011.
- There has been a 7% decline in land-based employment since 2011 and a 1% decline in distribution, hotel and restaurants.

- Between 2011 and 2021 employment in manufacturing and construction has increased by 6% and professional and public sector employment has increased by 3%. Employment in transport and communication has remained the same.
- Between 2011 and 2021, there has been a 5% growth in managerial and professional jobs, and a 5% decline in the skilled trades, administrative and caring/leisure occupations. All other sectors remain the same.
- 83% have good or very good health while 4% have bad or very bad health (no changes since 2011).
- 75% with no long-term physical or mental health conditions, 17% considered themselves as disabled under the Equality Act and a further 8% with long-term physical or mental health conditions.

## 5.5 Priorities for action – People

This section sets out what we intend to prioritise and how these actions will contribute to each of our targets (see above).

### Priorities for Target 9

- Capitalise on opportunities to secure physical works to improve accessibility, such as accessible trails, parking and facilities.
- Ensure that projects have opportunities for volunteering and engagement with schools built in.
- The Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership to take positive action to increase diversity within the management group and the voices reflected in decision making.
- Promote activities, including organised activities, which support the physical, mental and social health of residents and visitors.

### Other priorities

- Collect data so that we have a clear definition and better understanding of equity, diversity and inclusion issues relevant to the Blackdown Hills. This includes undertaking further work to deepen our knowledge of the population within the Blackdown Hills and the surrounding area and responding accordingly.
- Build relationships among local community organisations and agencies to collaborate on inclusion.



- Undertake an audit of the current ways in which the qualities of the landscape and historic environment are presented to the local population and the visiting public. Use the results to identify the opportunities for methods and locations for improvement in the presentation of information and explore ways that the local community could be actively involved.
- Collaboration among partners to champion and find solutions to practical issues widely affecting communities, such as high-speed broadband connectivity and highway maintenance.

## 5.6 Policies – People

### A landscape for all

**PE1** Seek to inspire and foster connection with the Blackdown Hills through provision of a range of sensitive and sustainable opportunities for volunteering and active engagement with the countryside, wildlife and heritage of the Blackdown Hills that are available and accessible to all, working to ensure that everyone feels welcome to explore and enjoy the area.

### Access and recreation

**PE2** Take a coordinated, strategic approach to the management of public rights of way and publicly accessible land to achieve an accessible, well-connected network that conserves and enhances the special qualities of the National Landscape, improves access and connectivity with surrounding areas, avoids impact on sensitive sites and minimises conflict between different interests.

**PE3** Opportunities to use the natural and historic environment resource of the Blackdown Hills to benefit the health and well-being of residents and visitors which are compatible with conserving and enhancing natural beauty will be sought and promoted, particularly where this will enhance landscape, biodiversity, heritage and access.

### Local economy and communities

**PE4** Local communities will be supported to identify, plan, and provide for their own needs, in undertaking activities to encourage sustainable lifestyles, reinforce and celebrate local cultural traditions, and engagement in cultural and natural heritage initiatives. Support initiatives that help to provide, retain or enhance community facilities and services where they are compatible with conserving and enhancing natural beauty.

**PE5** Support the principle of local markets and sustainable local products where it adds value to the local economy without compromising the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and the special qualities of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape.

**PE6** Economic capacity, employment and skills in the area will be supported through training opportunities, community enterprise, business networking and cooperation especially where these assist businesses to conserve or enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape and contribute to employment and prosperity.

**PE7** Tourism and recreation provision will be supported where it contributes to the local economy without harm or detriment to the Blackdown Hills landscape, historic environment, biodiversity or tranquillity, and respecting special qualities.

**PE8** Support efforts to secure and improve fast and reliable broadband and mobile phone coverage without adversely affecting special qualities.

## Transport

**PE9** Traffic management measures will be supported which reduce the impact of large and heavy vehicles on the most minor roads and help to provide a safer environment for walking, cycling and horse riding, where this is compatible with conserving and enhancing natural beauty.

**PE10** Promote the development of high quality, integrated and sustainable transport services and initiatives in and around the Blackdown Hills where they can be achieved without compromising the conservation of natural beauty and local character.

## 5.7 Context – People

### 5.7.1 A landscape for all

The [Landscapes \(Glover\) Review](#) published in 2019 included proposals to increase the inclusivity and diversity of all the work of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (and National Parks), from governance through to engagement and delivery. It noted that they want our nation's most cherished landscapes to fulfil their original mission for people, providing unrivalled opportunities for enjoyment, spiritual refreshment and in turn supporting the nation's health and wellbeing. Proposals included a stronger mission to connect all people with our national landscapes; new long-term programmes to increase the ethnic diversity of visitors; and landscapes that cater for and improve the nation's health and wellbeing.

We are deeply connected to the natural world, and it is now well understood that exposure to nature and natural environments, especially those of good quality, provides many benefits to both physical and mental health to all - at every age, socio-economic status, gender and ethnicity. Meanwhile, a deeper understanding of biodiversity and the natural world affects our connection to it and how we interact with it. Understanding how the rural environment is managed increases environmental awareness and supports appreciation of countryside.

We are fortunate to have several organisations, groups and social enterprises throughout the Blackdown Hills who are passionate about making those connections and supporting people to engage with nature to benefit their health and wellbeing, such as the well-established [Neroche Woodlanders](#). The Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership has experience of [partnership projects](#) with other Somerset protected landscapes and [Somerset Wildlife Trust](#) over many years supporting individuals and groups to understand and enjoy the benefits nature connection can have for their physical and mental health.

People's opportunity to experience the natural beauty of the Blackdown Hills relies on fair access – for example, to experience the tranquillity of woodlands, to be able to afford to live, farm or work land, or to use the extensive network of public rights of way. However, for a variety of reasons not everyone has equitable access to the natural environment. Barriers are varied and often multi-faceted and may include disabilities which prevent access or limit interpretation and enjoyment; lack of transport, supporting facilities and infrastructure; societal ones such as lack of information, experience or confidence to explore the countryside; and financial barriers.

Being in a position of privilege, because of age, gender, ability, or access, can make it hard to see how it for those who are not, partly because of the structures and systems that privilege gives us access to.

Improving equity, inclusivity and diversity of access for people to enjoy the natural and historic environment of the Blackdown Hills is a key driver for this plan and we need to find

innovative local solutions and collaborative partnerships to facilitate and support more people, especially those who would benefit most, to explore and enjoy the area.

One of the key issues identified locally is a limited understanding of who lives in the Blackdown Hills and the surrounding towns. Without this understanding, it isn't possible to understand who the National Landscape is serving and who is under-served.

Some research for the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership in 2021 relating to earlier socio-economic data (based on 2011 Census data) offered a population insight that forms a useful baseline and starts to highlight some key issues:

- Generally, there is high proportion of over 65s in the area. The parishes with the highest proportion of people over 65 were Chardstock, Combe St Nicholas, Membury, Dalwood, Kilmington, Combe Raleigh and Shute (35% to 40%). The parishes with the highest proportion of young people were Monkton, Sheldon, Uffculme, Hemyock, Kentisbeare and Clayhidon (20% to 22%).
- Disability and health. Three Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) show over 10% of the population having their day-to-day activities limited a lot by disability or ill health. The percentage of people reporting they have bad or very bad health ranged from 2.6% to 6.1% across the Blackdown Hills. Rates of provision of unpaid care range from 9% to 15%.
- Ethnicity. The numbers of people within the National Landscape whose ethnicity is other than White British is low (0 to 2.4% in the Devon parishes). There are small populations in the market towns in Devon particularly of people who are Asian/Asian British and of mixed ethnic origin. In Somerset there are areas of Taunton and Wellington with higher-than-average numbers of White Gypsy/Irish Travellers; and Asian people. Areas of Taunton and Chard have higher than average numbers of people of 'white: other' residents.
- Official figures show there is limited deprivation within the Blackdown Hills, with 4 LSOAs in the 5th Decile and the remainder higher (Indices of Multiple Deprivation, measure of relative deprivation, 1 is most deprived, 10 is least deprived). There is, however, high deprivation for access to services and the living environment. Average figures can hide individual households living in poverty. In the surrounding towns, there are areas of deprivation within Chard, Wellington and Taunton, and to a lesser extent in Tiverton and Honiton. Fuel poverty and lack of access to services and poor broadband coverage are all identified as issues across the area.
- Income and Food insecurity. Wages are low across the wider area, and housing prices high. Mid Devon is in the top 10 nationally (7th) of local authorities with the highest

share of children with very low food security (above 20%). The former Somerset West and Taunton district also has high food insecurity levels.

Further work needs to be undertaken to deepen our knowledge of the population within the Hills and in the surrounding area and be able to respond accordingly.

### 5.7.2 Recreation and access

Opportunities and promotion aimed at both visitors and the local community should encourage people to experience the Blackdown Hills more fully in more sustainable and less potentially damaging or disruptive ways. There is a balance to be struck in providing for recreational activities in a way that is consistent with conserving natural beauty and without damaging the environment and tranquillity people come to enjoy, while also recognising that this is a working environment with most of the land in agriculture and in private ownership. However, near several market towns and within easy of larger centres such as Exeter and Taunton, the Blackdown Hills offer a range of opportunities for recreation and outdoor activities. Walking, cycling and horse riding are popular, but people also come to the area for activities as diverse as skydiving, gliding, motorsports and bushcraft. There is scope to better engage with some of these sectors to reach a broader audience and to engender a greater awareness and appreciation of the significance of the area.

The public rights of way (PRoW) network in the National Landscape is extensive (436 km) but fragmented, with limited off-road routes for horse riders and cyclists. The local road network provides other opportunities but the twisting, narrow lanes raise safety concerns for walkers, cyclists and horse riders and the terrain can be challenging for casual cyclists. The Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership has a history of producing some circular walks and rides guides, including on-road cycle routes, however there is further scope for collaboration to develop safer routes for walkers, horse riders and cyclists, multi-user routes and all-ability access, for example, short routes around villages, and to signpost suitable routes between surrounding settlements and the Blackdown Hills.

This would have numerous benefits; it would help move towards creating places less dominated by motor vehicles and more welcoming for people - environmental benefits include cleaner air, less greenhouse gas emissions and reduced congestion, social benefits include better physical and mental health and more equitable access to the National Landscape for visitors whether or not they are car-owners. One way of delivering this could be green infrastructure provision which offers an opportunity to create physical links with surrounding towns (including Culm Garden Village) via footpaths or multi-user routes, opening up new recreation and tourism opportunities. There is also potential to improve linkages with nearby long-distance recreational routes such as the Stop Line Way (part of the National Cycle Network).

Opportunities for access to 'open countryside' on foot is relatively limited in the area, although the Public Forest Estate adds to the extent of open access land, which totals 641 ha. The majority of the open access sites are registered commons, in some cases also SSSIs or local wildlife sites, and so responsible access is priority as part of comprehensive site management. Other sites with public access include National Trust land such as Dumpdon Hill and at Wellington Monument and several Wildlife Trust reserves.

Devon County Council and Somerset Council are responsible for the PRow network across the National Landscape, supported by actions by parish councils and volunteers, such as through the Parish Paths Partnership (P3) groups in Devon. Rights of Way Improvement Plans (RoWIPs) for their networks set out objectives and priorities that aim to reflect the modern patterns of demand and land use. They identify how the PRow network will be managed to meet the needs of all users. Each county also has committed and active Countryside/Local Access Forums that bring together representatives of many fields of interest including users such as horse riders, landowners, tourism, health, and education which are pertinent to improving access to the countryside to provide independent advice on 'the improvement of public access to land in the area for the purposes of open-air recreation and the enjoyment of the area'.

### 5.7.3 Traffic and transport

Traffic speed and volume are a real concern for many communities. Routes across the Blackdown Hills are frequently used as short cuts by through traffic, affecting both tranquillity and the environment as well as raising highway safety concerns. Although necessary, lorries and other large vehicles travelling to and from farms and small businesses along narrow lanes cause noise, a risk to other users and damage to the roads, verges and characteristic hedgebanks. Highways and transport are a focus topic for the Blackdown Hills Parish Network, who have been trying to secure cross-boundary co-operation on managing HGV traffic, the 60mph national speed limits outside villages and public transport.

The availability of public transport is limited in the Blackdown Hills and has seen reductions in services over recent years, which can leave those without access to a car at a serious disadvantage. Where there are bus services they can be very infrequent and do not operate at weekends or evenings, but nevertheless, certain routes that cross the area and connect with surrounding towns do have great potential to offer opportunities for tourism and recreation. Rail services can be accessed at the nearby towns of Taunton, Tiverton, Honiton and Axminster.

### 5.7.4 Local economy and communities

The high-quality landscape has an integral part to play in sustaining economic growth, generating income, local jobs and products. The key is for these aspirations to be consistent with the area's unique qualities.

The area is typically characterised by very high numbers of small and micro enterprises and of self-employment, with 95% of registered businesses having 0-9 employees. Many of those who have established small businesses were attracted to the area by the high quality of life provided by the Blackdown Hills environment. There is however still a strong agricultural sector; accounting for around 40% of businesses.

The Blackdown Hills are not a self-contained economic area being heavily influenced by the surrounding market towns and larger settlements of Exeter and Taunton. These towns are inextricably connected with their rural hinterlands, both culturally and economically, providing opportunities and potential markets that can benefit the many small businesses within the area.

A key aim is to nurture a diverse and resilient local economy that is not over reliant on one specific sector, particularly one that could be heavily affected by external factors, such as agriculture and tourism for example. One of the implications of this, therefore, is a need to identify and support the training and development of new skills required to meet the needs of local employers and take advantage of new economic opportunities. It is important that rural areas such as the Blackdown Hills are not overlooked compared to businesses in local towns, and that support is accessible. As part of economic development support on offer from local authorities, [Heart of the South West Growth Hub](#) offers free business advice and support services for established businesses and those looking to start-up, linking to business support programmes and organisations.

Tourism in the Blackdown Hills is largely characterised by high-quality accommodation and quiet countryside pursuits. There is a balance to be struck between realising the economic benefits of tourism and conserving the environmental wealth that is the attraction to visitors – in other words, focusing on local products and services that do not compromise the landscape and environment. This can bring benefits by encouraging visitors to explore the local area, increasing their understanding and enjoyment, lengthening their stay, and increasing the income for local businesses from both day and staying visitors. There is potential to improve the connections between attractions, events and places, and to establish links with other more recognised tourist areas, for example, the East Devon coast. There is also scope to explore the opportunities for a more direct economic relationship between tourism spending and resources to manage the landscape that people come to enjoy.

The landscape has in the past been an inspiration to artists and writers, and the present day Blackdown Hills artists and makers keep this tradition alive, contributing to the local economy

and communities, strengthening the cultural associations with the landscape and providing creative opportunities to engage with new and varied audiences.

Rapidly evolving communications technology can attract and enable new economic opportunities and ways of working that have a minimal environmental impact, enable rural businesses to link up for promotion and co-operation, offer new ways of accessing health, services and education, and provide a lifeline for those who are not able to access shops for whatever reason. Over the last 10 years the government has regularly stressed the importance of rolling out superfast and then full-fibre broadband, backing this with a number of dedicated funding schemes. However, throughout the Blackdown Hills plenty of residents and businesses still receive very slow speeds. Ensuring the wide availability of high-speed broadband and mobile connectivity is a central part of the government's National Infrastructure Strategy and levelling up agenda. The government has a target that gigabit broadband and 'standalone' 5G will be available nationwide by 2030. Therefore, it is important to ensure that businesses and communities across the Blackdown Hills can readily access fast and reliable digital connectivity. However, broadband and mobile infrastructure needs to be sensitively sited and located to avoid harm to the area's natural beauty.

Communities within the Blackdown Hills have a strong sense of identity and readily describe themselves as living in the Blackdown Hills rather than acknowledging administrative boundaries. Although sparsely populated with small settlements, most are active communities with a spirit of self-sufficiency and host many social and interest groups and events, centred around parish halls, churches, schools and pubs. Over the years many villages have produced parish plans and village design statements to inform planning and other decisions, and several parishes in the East Devon part of the Blackdown Hills now have adopted neighbourhood plans to influence decisions. Many communities have also produced village guides, walks leaflets and organised heritage and environmental projects.

There is a particularly strong collaborative spirit among like-minded people in the area. The Blackdown Hills Hedge Association, Blackdown Hills Artists and Makers, and Blackdown Hills Transition are well established networks covering a range of interests. Parish councils in the National Landscape form a collective voice through the Blackdown Hills Parish Network, which seeks to identify, address and promote issues of common concern and seek cohesion among the local authorities and other bodies responsible for the area.

Access to services and facilities such as health, libraries, education, childcare and shopping varies considerably but is generally limited, as might be expected in a rural area. While village shops and post offices are invaluable community assets, maintaining their long-term viability remains a real issue whether commercially- or community-run. In common with the rest of Devon and Somerset, the population age profile is older than the national average; the combination of an ageing population, sparse numbers and limited local facilities brings challenges to ensuring ongoing wellbeing. Meanwhile, for younger residents, secondary



schools are in surrounding towns, or larger villages in the case of Uffculme, around the periphery, resulting in protracted journeys to and from school, and then a need to travel or leave the area for further and higher education. Loss of young people from communities is a major issue across rural areas and, without employment opportunities and affordable housing, this trend will only continue.

## Chapter 6: Nature

The biodiversity of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape is intrinsic to the area's character and aesthetic appeal and is diverse, as a result of the area's varied geology and landforms. Its mosaic of priority habitat includes springline mire, heathland, woodland and species-rich grassland, all connected via hedges and banks, supports a wide variety of species. However, this very mosaic means that some habitats are fragmented, and condition of some are fragile. Measures to restore and connect habitats will benefit wildlife and deliver other ecosystem services.

### 6.1 Objective – Nature

To ensure the effective conservation, enhancement, expansion and connectivity of habitats to form coherent and resilient ecological networks across the Blackdown Hills and beyond, facilitating the movement of species of conservation concern across the landscape.

### 6.2 Guiding principles – Nature

The guiding principles we adopt locally reflect the principles that National Landscapes across the country are adopting, while also recognising requirements specific to the Blackdown Hills.

- People need nature, wherever they are and whatever their ability or knowledge.
- Soil, air and water are the foundations of a healthy natural environment.
- When meeting our targets, we must not miss the point. (For example, it would be possible to deliver [30 by 30](#) with isolated sites that will not allow species to spread.)
- The natural landscape of the Blackdown Hills should be seen as a functioning whole.
- The Lawton [Making Space for Nature](#) principles of 'better, bigger more and joined' ensure that habitat networks are fit for purpose for nature to thrive in and adapt to climate change.
- What happens in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape is contributing to something much bigger. The Blackdown Hills is not an island – it links to the surrounding countryside.
- More wildlife habitat in the Blackdown Hills will deliver many wider benefits.
- Beyond Lawton, the mantra of 'right tree, right place' should be extended to 'right habitat/species, right place', allowing nature to flow. This should ensure that scarce and irreplaceable habitats are protected and that the development of one habitat does not damage the network of another.

- Some of the habitats and species in the Blackdown Hills are more threatened than others. We will therefore prioritise habitats and species of conservation concern, guided by the [Blackdown Hills National Landscape Nature Recovery Plan](#).
- We will contribute to delivering the [Devon Local Nature Recovery Strategy](#) and [Somerset Local Nature Recovery Strategy](#).
- We will embrace and promote the latest conservation practice where appropriate.

## 6.3 Targets – Nature

These are the [Protected Landscape Targets and Outcomes Framework](#) targets that we will contribute to:

### Target 1

*“Restore or create more than 250,000 hectares of a range of wildlife-rich habitats within Protected Landscapes, outside protected sites by 2042 (from a 2022 baseline)”.*

Farmers will also be supported to create or restore 30,000 miles of hedgerows a year by 2037, eventually returning England’s hedgerows to 10% above their 1984 peak of 360,000 miles.

The apportioned target for Blackdown Hills National Landscape is to restore or create more than 2,919 hectares of a range of wildlife-rich habitats by 2042, equivalent to 145.96 hectares per year between 2022 and 2042.

During the lifetime of this *Management Plan* (2025-30) this equates to 730 hectares.

1.7% of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This means that there is significant potential to deliver against Target 1 outside of these nature conservation designated sites.

### Target 2

*“Bring 80% of Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within Protected Landscapes into favourable condition by 2042”.*

### Target 3

*“60% of SSSIs within Protected Landscapes assessed as having ‘actions on track’ to achieve favourable condition by 31 January 2028”.*

## Target 4

*“Continuing favourable management of all existing priority habitat already in favourable condition outside of SSSIs (from a 2022 baseline) and increasing to include all newly restored or created habitat through agri-environment schemes by 2042”.*

## 30 by 30

The international obligation that the government has signed up to of 30% of land and sea managed for nature by 2030 is a current major policy driver. National Landscapes (15% of England) include 31% of England’s SSSIs, 22% of England’s broadleaved woodland and 18% of England’s deep peat. Blackdown Hills National Landscape should make a significant contribution to [30 by 30](#).

## 6.4 At a glance - Nature

Headlines from the [State of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape report 2023](#):

- There are 16 designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, occupying 640 ha (1.73%) of its area.
- 94% of the Blackdown Hills’ SSSIs are in a ‘favourable’ or ‘unfavourable recovering’ condition. This is an improvement from 2017. Then, only 90% of its SSSIs met the target. (However, this masks that only 19% are in ‘favourable’ condition).
- There are 4,724.43 ha of priority habitats covering 12.8% of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape (note that priority habitat data is incomplete in places and more work is needed on verification).
- There are 5,380 ha of woodland covering 14.5% of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape.
- There are 867 ha of ancient woodland covering 2.3% of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape.
- 45% of woodland is in active management.
- The overall ecological quality of the majority of rivers in the National Landscape is moderate, none are in good or high status.
- Non-statutory designated sites for nature cover around 8.5% of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape.

- Otterhead Lakes Local Nature Reserve covers 0.1% of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape.

## A focus on nature recovery

We know that [delivering nature recovery in England with the current resources is failing](#).

In 2021, the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership held three workshops with a mix of landowners, conservation organisations, neighbouring National Landscapes, community interest groups and other stakeholders. The aim was to engage partners and inspire and inform positive action to conserve existing wildlife and habitats and reinstate what's been lost.

As a result of these workshops, a collective view was formed about what the priority measures for nature recovery (and delivery of other public goods and services) should be:

- Measures to slow the flow of flood water off the land, through nature-based solutions including tree planting, natural regeneration, leaky dams, additional water storage, hedgerow restoration, and improvement of soil infiltration.
- Measures to conserve soil, enhance soil quality, and prevent the loss of sediment and phosphates to watercourses, by reducing soil compaction, preventing soil erosion, and increasing soil organic carbon.
- Conservation of existing springline mire, wet and dry heath, species-rich grassland, and the prevention of loss of these habitats to scrub invasion, drainage, cultivation, inorganic fertiliser or herbicide application.
- Retention of long-standing permanent pasture, because of its high soil carbon content, undisturbed soil profiles, and botanical, fungal and invertebrate communities.
- Restoration or creation of new wildlife habitats such as ponds and wetlands, mires, species-rich grassland, hedgerows and broadleaved woodland.
- Measures to improve public understanding of farming and the environment in the Blackdown Hills, and community involvement in countryside management.

Following these workshops, a [Nature Recovery Delivery Plan](#) was produced (a map showing the Nature Recovery Areas can be found in the plan).

The 14 'Nature Recovery Areas' (NRAs) identified in the delivery plan deliberately cover the entire National Landscape. This all-encompassing approach has been taken to create a holistic agenda for nature recovery, recognising the importance of measures which can be taken across the farmed and forested landscape.

All 14 Nature Recovery Areas include land where priority actions can and should be pursued to enable the recovery of habitats, species and ecosystem functions across the Blackdown Hills National Landscape. 13 are based on river catchment and sub-catchment boundaries, excluding most of the flat plateau lands. These Nature Recovery Areas generally represent ancient countryside on the valley sides and floodplains, with thick hedges and relatively small field sizes.

The 14th Nature Recovery Area covers the remaining high plateau land, together with some of the lower peripheral land around the boundaries of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape. These areas are largely agriculturally improved, with larger, late-enclosure field patterns. The nature recovery actions identified for these Nature Recovery Areas vary in their emphasis, from a focus on conserving and expanding existing habitat for biodiversity, to a consideration of opportunities for regenerative farming practices for soil conservation and hydrological management.

See also:

[Blackdown Hills State of Nature report 2021](#)

[Blackdown Hills Nature Recovery Plan visualisations](#)

## 6.5 Priorities for action – Nature

This section sets out what we intend to prioritise and how these actions will contribute to each of our targets (see above).

As guided by the Lawton hierarchy, Target 4 is considered the top priority for Nature followed by Targets 2 and 3, then Target 1. This is because it is vital to make the existing priority habitat ‘better’ before considering creating new habitat, although potentially both could be done concurrently, so long as resources are focussed on restoration and not creation.

### Priorities for Target 4

- Restore all priority habitat to a favourable condition.
- Enhance the data baseline, particularly for areas outside designated sites, including refresh / ground-truthing priority habitat maps to improve their accuracy and coverage. Note that the priority habitat inventory (PHI) is not considered definitive and underestimates the true extent of priority habitat. Other habitat inventories also underestimate the extent of habitat within mosaics.
- Conserve the characteristic ‘patchwork’ landscapes and habitat features for the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, particularly springline mires. Integrated natural capital benefits from nature recovery include carbon budgets, catchment-scale

improvements to fluvial management, well-being benefits from access and recreation, and cultural and heritage enhancements.

### Priorities for Targets 2 and 3

- Undertake significant work to move sites from ‘unfavourable recovering’ to ‘favourable’. This will require more condition surveying by Natural England and more incentives through Environmental Land Management (ELM) and other schemes, backed up by trusted local advisers. The current status of SSSI condition in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape is that only 16.3% is in favourable condition. 94% is in a favourable or unfavourable recovering condition. There is one Special Area of Conservation (SAC) in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, currently failing to meet its conservation targets (marsh fritillary butterfly).
- Utilise this *Management Plan* to ensure appropriate and consistent delivery of the statutory duties arising from the [Environment Act \(2021\)](#) including Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS),
- Ensure that activities for nature are consistent with actions arising from the Local Nature Recovery Strategies in Devon and Somerset.

### Priorities for Target 1

- Focus on habitat creation in the highest priority areas, as per the Lawton hierarchy. [\[See habitat network opportunity/targeting map\]](#)

Actions to restore or create wildlife-rich habitat outside SSSIs and undertaken through established or future schemes, such as agri-environment schemes or government grants, will count towards Target 1.

This is because they are ‘reasonably expected to lead’ to the creation/restoration of wildlife-rich habitat that is of sufficient quality for the purpose of measuring progress towards Target 1.

Note that in the Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework datasets, the new categories of ‘Grass moorland’, ‘Fragmented Heath’ and ‘Good quality semi-improved grassland’ are not actually considered to be priority habitats (by Defra and Natural England) and would therefore count towards Target 1 (not target 4).

The Blackdown Hills National Landscape will have an important role to play in the additional element of Target 1 that relates to hedges: “create and restore 30,000 miles of hedgerows each year by 2037”. The Blackdown Hills has a well-connected and dense lattice of hedgerows (one of its special qualities), with 4,440 km of hedges across the landscape.

## 30 by 30

The Blackdown Hills National Landscape is one of six national pilots developed by the Protected Landscapes Partnership, in conjunction with the National Landscapes Association. The outputs from this work are summarised as:

The current 'potential' of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape to achieve 30 by 30 is 20% of the total area (i.e. restore **all** extant priority habitat)

Of this, the current 'actual' (meeting 30 by 30) is 10% of the total Blackdown Hills National Landscape area (3,700ha), with the majority of this in Somerset.

Therefore, to reach 30 by 30, 10% more priority habitat would need to be re-created in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape i.e. c3,600ha. Although this figure is higher than the PLTOF target 1 figure, it should be the ambition via this Management Plan to achieve it.

## Champion species

Following a process agreed nationally within the National Landscapes network, a suite of champion species of conservation concern has been identified and discussed with partners and national species champion organisations.

We are also working collaboratively with other National Landscapes to take local, regional and national actions for species that are linked to the Blackdown Hills National Landscape's special qualities (such as springline mires) or that indicate the health of a well-connected landscape.

The champion species for the Blackdown Hills National Landscape are:

- Greater and lesser horseshoe bat; Bechstein's bat.
- Hazel dormouse.
- White clawed crayfish.
- Brown hairstreak butterfly.
- Springline mire mosaic invertebrates including marsh fritillary, small pearl-bordered fritillary, double line moth, narrow bordered bee hawkmoth.
- Beaver.

Local Nature Recovery Strategies will be identifying priority species where conservation measures are required over and above broad habitat management and restoration. It is anticipated that the champion species (listed above) will align with the Local Nature Recovery Strategies, but this needs to be an iterative process and so a review maybe needed part way through the Management Plan cycle, to ensure alignment.



## 6.6 Policies - Nature

**N1** Use the Lawton [\*making space for nature\*](#) principles of 'better, bigger, more and joined' to create networks that are fit for purpose for nature to thrive in and adapt to climate change.

**N2** The mantra of 'right tree, right place' should be extended to 'right habitat/species, right place'. This should ensure that scarce and irreplaceable habitats are protected and that the development of one habitat does not damage the network of another.

**N3** Species of conservation concern will be conserved. Targeted action will be taken to support the recovery of champion/priority/indicator species.

**N4** All public bodies within the Blackdown Hills National Landscape must have regard to Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS). There should be alignment between the National Landscape and LNRS needs, and LNRS opportunities need to be reflected in partnership delivery on the ground.

**N5** A strategic approach to the control, or eradication where feasible, of invasive non-native species will be taken where they threaten or damage local habitats and species and where action is practicable.

**N6** Increased recreational pressure will be resisted at locations where unacceptable damage or disturbance to vulnerable habitats or species is likely to arise.

## 6.7 Context – Nature

### 6.7.1 Designated sites

Some areas of the highest conservation value are nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), covering 639ha of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape.

In the Blackdown Hills, 2020 figures show that only 19% (122ha) are deemed to be in 'favourable' condition, with 75% 'unfavourable recovering' (477ha). There are some specific technical reasons for so few sites being favourable (often because parts of sites do not fully meet the 'standard' site/habitat expectations), but the large percentage of sites in a recovering condition is positive. This category has seen a significant increase since 2008 when 40% (254ha) were classed as unfavourable recovering, and over the same period the area considered unfavourable declining has moved from 118ha to none.

In addition to the 16 SSSIs in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, there is one [Special Area of Conservation](#) (SAC) of European importance for nature conservation. This is located at Quants in the north of the Blackdown Hills, selected for its population of marsh fritillary butterflies, which occur on springline mire habitat mosaics. However, this species is now locally extinct at this site. Maintaining a viable population for this species requires a landscape-scale approach to connect fragmented populations further south in the Bolham Valley.

Just beyond the Blackdown Hills National Landscape boundary to the southeast is the River Axe SAC. The River Yarty, a major tributary of the Axe, rises and flows through the Blackdown Hills for most of its length. The Axe is designated as a watercourse with a chalk influence with the presence of water crowfoot species. The priority for the SAC is to reduce diffuse pollution (mainly phosphates and sediment largely from agriculture) to improve water quality.

The Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area (SPA)/ Ramsar is located several kilometres to the north, fed in part by the tributaries of the Tone and Parrett that flow down from the north scarp of the Blackdown Hills.

### 6.7.2 The ecosystem approach

Soils provide a strong link between the physical environment and the wildlife, land use and cultural landscape. For example, the dark-topped, organic and peaty soils found on the plateau give an indication of the former extent of heathland vegetation, small remnants of which persist at Dunkeswell Turbary and North Hill. The freely draining land on the scarp with its dry, acid grasslands and woods, contrasts sharply with the perennially wet ground on the springlines. This supports wet woodlands, acid Rhôs pastures (purple moor grass and rush pasture community) and other wet grasslands, with mire and bog communities in more restricted sites such as Hense Moor.

It is essential that we understand and nurture our soils, to allow wildlife to thrive and farming to continue to take a sustainable harvest from our land. And the interaction of water with soil is critical to future climate resilience, so we must manage the journey of water through our landscape more effectively – from infiltration of rain into soils, slowing flow down slopes, holding water in mires and wetlands, maintaining moisture in times of drought, and allowing rivers to function naturally in their floodplains.

Wildlife habitats and species are part of a whole ecosystem, which includes our soils, water cycle, landform, rivers, and our human settlements. To pursue the health of any part of the nature of the Blackdown Hills, we need to understand how the whole ecosystem works, and where its functioning is being compromised. Outside of habitats like woodland, wetland and flower-rich grassland, good agricultural practices and a regenerative approach to soils, pasture and crops have huge implications for wildlife and healthy ecosystem function.

Smaller, more isolated patches of wildlife habitat are more vulnerable than larger, more connected networks. Populations of species like butterflies in isolated habitat patches cannot migrate to new patches. We will not retain our wildlife unless habitat becomes more extensive and connected. Connections could include more hedges, more rough vegetation around and between habitats, extended woodlands, and species-rich grassland or wetland to join up blocks of existing habitat.

Some of the habitats and species in the Blackdown Hills only occur in certain parts of the landscape – for example springline mire, around the springs between greensand and clay layers in the ground; and raft spiders, which only live on mires. Other habitats have a wider tolerance. To look after the diversity and specialness of Blackdown Hills' wild places, we need to ensure our most characteristic and unique features are retained. Also, some of our wildlife, like the dormouse, is relatively common on the Blackdown Hills but rare nationally, so we have a particular responsibility to sustain what we have.

While some aspects of modern farming and forestry, and the economic pressures which drive them, have had a negative impact on wildlife in the last fifty years, the very character of our habitats is a consequence of farming, forestry and nature working in harmony. Without farming, we would not have flower-rich pastures, meadows or heaths. We need to enable the positive effects of sustainable farming to continue to produce a wildlife-rich landscape, while diminishing the negative effects.

Wildlife in the Blackdown Hills, just like human society, is at risk from the effects of climate breakdown – flood, drought, high winds and high temperatures. Some habitats and species are more vulnerable than others, because of their location, exposure, or relationship to landscape features which are particularly impacted by severe weather events. We need to consider these differences in trying to build greater resilience into the landscape to enable nature to tolerate and adapt to a changing, unstable, extreme climate.

Wherever they occur, wildlife habitats and species can and should benefit people. Nature is good for our mental and physical health and wellbeing, helps us work better together, provides enjoyment and tranquillity, provides settings and resources for business, and underpins everything that provides quality to our lives.

Wildlife habitats and the issues they face extend beyond the National Landscape boundary. The wildlife we protect and restore in the Blackdown Hills will contribute towards a national effort to restore a thriving, functioning natural environment across the UK. The UK has an international commitment to protect 30% of land for nature by 2030, and with organisations and land managers working together we can deliver a significant slice of that target.

### 6.7.3 Right habitat, right place

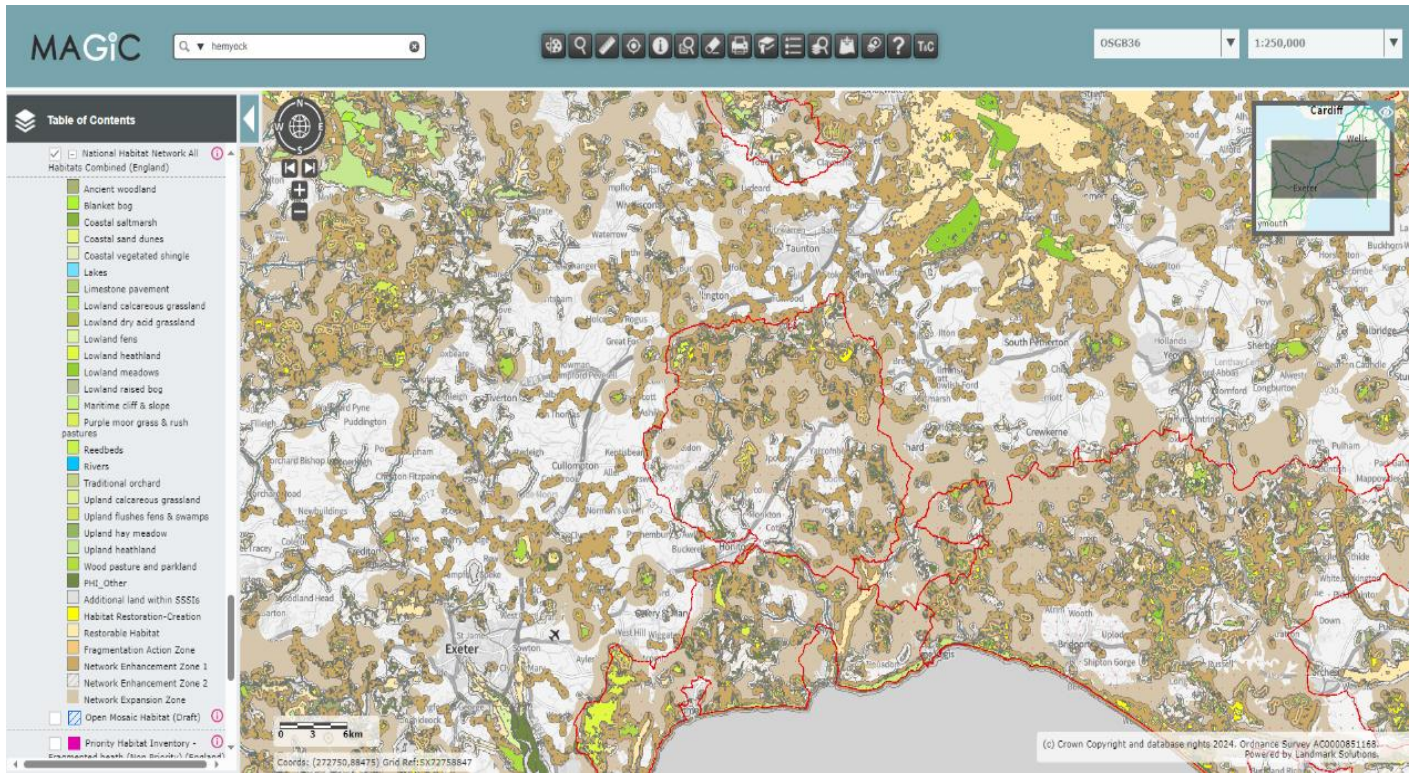
Existing wildlife habitats, like wetlands, mires, hedges, copses and ponds, help us in many ways; they slow the flow and hold water back during floods, they retain moisture during droughts, they provide shelter for livestock, and they catch sediment before it reaches rivers. New wildlife habitat, if sited thoughtfully, can help us address the wider environmental pressures we face.

Sometimes, creating a new habitat can destroy a rarer existing habitat, for example by planting woodland on flower-rich pasture on a slope. Furthermore, new habitat will be most valuable for wildlife if it is sited close to existing good quality habitat of a similar kind. And unless the soil type and hydrology are right for a given habitat, it won't thrive. Where we can, we should let nature take the lead in determining what habitat develops where, rather than trying to be too directive. Often the ecologically richest places are in the 'edge zone' between habitats – we help nature to flourish where we allow it to relax and flow.

### Habitat network enhancement

In the map below, the shaded areas show the optimal locations for making the habitat network 'better, bigger, more and joined'. The higher the density of coloured shading the greater the opportunity. The red lines show the borders of four National Landscapes: Blackdown Hills, Quantock Hills, East Devon and Dorset.

*[note that the image below is an illustrative placeholder for now]*



## Chapter 7: Climate

Coping with climate change is likely to be one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century as global warming makes its impact. The latest climate change projections for the south-west indicate there are likely to be warmer wetter winters, hotter summers, more extreme weather events such as heat waves, torrential downpours of rain, extreme wind and storm events and rising sea levels.

These changes in climate are likely to create significant impacts which will affect all aspects of the south-west's economy, society, infrastructure and the natural environment. As such, climate is very much a cross-cutting theme throughout this plan, however this part provides a focus for key objectives and principles.

### 7.1 Objectives – Climate

- To safeguard the carbon stores in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, reduce emissions from land and increase carbon sequestration, in ways which are compatible with nature.
- To promote and deliver nature-based solutions to climate change.
- To play an active role in addressing the climate emergency by delivering meaningful actions for climate change mitigation and adaptation, ensuring the actions are aligned with existing national, regional and local plans.

### 7.2 Guiding principles – Climate

- The climate and nature crises are intrinsically linked.
- We need to work urgently to mitigate climate change, including storing a much more carbon in our landscape, especially in soils and trees.
- We need to ensure that climate change mitigation and the pathway to net zero is appropriate to the character of the Blackdown Hills, is consistent with the purposes of the National Landscape designation and protects the landscape's special qualities.
- Fossil fuels must be phased out as an energy source, and energy consumption must be minimised wherever possible.
- We need to take measures to help our communities adapt to climate change.

- The climate change transition process must be democratic, fair and involve all communities, ensuring that no communities are unduly impacted.
- We need to move beyond growth being the only measure of economic progress.

## 7.3 Targets – Climate

We will contribute to the following targets set out in the [Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework \(PLTOF\)](#):

### Target 6

*“Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in Protected Landscapes to net zero by 2050 relative to 1990 levels”.*

### Target 7

*“Restore approximately 130,000 hectares of peat in Protected Landscapes by 2050”.*

The national target is to restore 130,000 hectares of peat in Protected Landscapes by 2050. There is no deep peat in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape (as defined by Defra) and therefore we will not be directly contributing to the national target. However, we can still play an important part in peat restoration and carbon capture given that *“soils with peaty pockets (scattered pockets)”* cover an area of 10,017 hectares (24,752.5 acres) which is 27% of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape.

Note that Target 8 - *“Increase tree canopy and woodland cover (combined) by 3% of total land area in Protected Landscapes by 2050 (from 2022 baseline)”* is included as a target for mitigating and adapting to climate change in PLTOF. However, we have included it in the [Place](#) theme as trees, woodland and hedgerows are an essential element of the character of the Blackdown Hills landscape, providing many ecosystem services.

## 7.4 At a glance – Climate

Headlines from the [State of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Report 2023](#):

- A 10% reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions across the local authority areas between 2017 and 2021.
- Three operating renewable energy generation sites in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape.



- A 5% increase in carbon accumulating in the soils and vegetation between 2017 and 2021.
- 9-millimetre increase in annual rainfall and a rise of 0.3°C in annual temperature over the last 30 years (this masks the increasing occurrence of extreme events).

## Additional data from Department for Energy Security and Net Zero 2024: Greenhouse gas emissions data

See [appendices](#) for full data. The greenhouse gases covered by these statistics are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.

Between 2005 and 2022, the estimated total greenhouse gas emissions in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape saw a decrease from 276.4 to 204.8 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e. The figures are shown in 'kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent' – ktCO<sub>2</sub>e. Levels dropped for the following sectors:

- **Industry:** 5.2 to 3.0 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- **Commercial:** 7.3 to 2.7 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e
- **Public sector:** 0.9 to 0.3 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- **Domestic:** 41 to 19.7 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- **Agriculture:** 199.8 to 166.6 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- **Waste:** 11.2 to 3.9 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- The estimated total greenhouse gas emissions for **Transport** *increased* over the same time period from 57.3 to 58.3 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- **Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)** activities are both a source and sink for carbon dioxide and a source of methane and nitrous oxide. Generally, emissions are produced from conversion of land to cropland and settlements and are removed through forest growth and conversion of cropland to grassland. Emissions to the atmosphere are given as positive values; the removals from the atmosphere are given as negative values. LULUCF activities in the Blackdown Hills have consistently been a sink between 2005 and 2022, with a figure between -46.3 and -50.6 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e per annum.

During the same period:

- **Per capita emissions** dropped from 21.70 to 14.40 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent).
- **Emissions per km<sup>2</sup>** dropped from 0.7 to 0.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.



## 7.5 Priorities for action – Climate

Actions to address the climate emergency are cross cutting, and it is imperative that they should be an integral aspect of all plans, projects and programmes operating across the Blackdown Hills.

### Actions for climate change mitigation

Produce a comprehensive **pathway to net zero** for the Blackdown Hills National Landscape following these steps agreed among the National Landscapes family:

- Using the greenhouse gas emission data from government (and other data sources) to identify key areas of emissions, such as industry, commercial, public sector, domestic, transport, waste management, agriculture, and [Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry](#) (LULUCF).
- Assess which areas the Blackdown Hills National Landscape and key partners can impact directly, and address emissions that are outside the jurisdiction of the National Landscape by engaging with local authorities, businesses, or other relevant stakeholders.
- Quantify the depth and date range of the remaining peat deposits and the total carbon they contain.
- Prioritise areas for immediate impact and plan how to engage stakeholders to reduce emissions or promote land use changes for carbon sequestration.
- Coordinate with existing plans and integrate climate action plans with nature recovery strategies to create a cohesive approach to climate action.
- Evaluate the feasibility and interdependencies of different actions and identify potential barriers to implementation.
- Develop planned actions for the short, medium, and long term to meet Net Zero targets.

Carrying out a carbon assessment of emissions will create a carbon footprint for the Blackdown Hills National Landscape. This alone will not produce a pathway to net zero, but it will allow us to understand the key areas of emissions and begin targeting areas for emissions reduction, whilst quantifying the amount of carbon sequestration required to meet net zero.

## Actions for Climate Change Adaptation

Produce a [climate change adaptation management plan](#) for the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, linked with this management plan by 2028, and all future plans. See [appendices](#) for further information.

Refine the [climate adaptation risk assessment matrix](#) already drafted, which identifies the climate risks in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape and use the information to develop the required climate adaptation plan for the area, for example:

- In the natural environment, risks identified include reduced and changed biodiversity – loss of trees, loss of pollinators, loss of water, flooding, loss of soil.
- Actions to address this include mainstreaming soil health and regenerative farming and forestry techniques, in order to build resilience of soils, that will in turn help with infiltration of water and storage of carbon, and well-connected habitats which allow species to move to new climate spaces (e.g. different aspects, slopes, feeding and breeding opportunities, shade/ sun) and avoid local extinctions.
- For Built Environment, Community and Economy, risk includes increased flooding and pressure on infrastructure, especially medical. Pressure on sewerage and loss of drinking water.
- Actions to address this include nature based solutions that build resilience for communities and critical infrastructure, as well as provide a range of co-benefits including for biodiversity, carbon and water quality- e.g. by reducing flooding in the built environment, providing ‘natural sponge’ type functions to store and slowly release water in times of drought and ‘natural filter’ to help improve water quality. Also, tree and shrub canopies which provide shade and significant cooling benefits for communities and much more tree planting to field boundaries as well as single trees in fields gives protection to livestock and wildlife alike.
- Actively consider areas where renewable energy installations maybe considered appropriate, where impacts can be minimised and more easily mitigated. Take care in relation to anaerobic digester (AD) plants, which may distort cropping patterns in an area dominated by permanent grassland, which could lead to ploughing up of grassland and the planting of crops such as maize.

Work collaboratively to address the risks and actions identified in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape climate change adaptation plan, seeking to highlight where actions from Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Adaptation Plan and Somerset Climate Emergency Strategy to build resilience and allow communities and the natural world to adapt, can be most effective.

## 7.6 Policies – Climate

*For completeness, this set of policies should also be cross-referenced to the other thematic sections of this plan.*

### Education and behaviour change

**C1** To transition to net zero, support communities, businesses and individuals to collectively make changes to their behaviour, such as energy use, eating habits, travel choices, waste disposal and climate adaptation planning more, in addition to using technological solutions.

### Energy supply

**C2** Use less energy to reduce the amount of new energy infrastructure required to meet net zero.

**C3** Transition to renewables; energy used within the area needs to rise to near 100% renewable by 2050. The transition to low carbon and renewable energy should be undertaken in a way that seeks to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape, and is compatible with its special qualities, landscape character and heritage value.

### Land and food: Nature based solutions

**C4** Reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions through encouraging sustainable farming practices and maximise carbon storage in the environment by encouraging interventions such as tree planting and peaty soil restoration.

**C5** Develop demand for sustainably produced food.

### Develop a resilient local economy and use of resources

**C6** Avoid waste and create a circular economy through redesigning products to reduce their environmental impacts and improve their reusability and recyclability, buying second hand and recycling.

**C7** Reduce emissions from unavoidable biodegradable waste and wastewater treatment.

### Built environment: buildings retrofit and energy efficiency

**C8** Develop and encourage measures which reduce energy usage in existing buildings and improve energy efficiency for all buildings using low carbon technology in all refurbishment,

regeneration and improvement schemes. As part of the transition, new buildings need to be net zero as soon as possible.

### Sustainable transport

**C9** Reduce the need to travel and support the development of sustainable low carbon transport and active travel options, while working to avoid leaving any community isolated.

## 7.7 Context – Climate

### 7.7.1 Responding to climate change

Our planet's climate is changing and warming at an accelerating rate. Recent years have seen the UK's hottest ever recorded temperatures and the warmest winter temperature. The increased levels of greenhouse gases (GHG) from human activities mean we are trapping more heat and causing our planet to warm at an unprecedented rate. The science is clear: we are in a climate emergency and need to act now to reduce carbon emissions to limit global temperature rise to below 1.5°C.

Climate change is, in part, driven by human land use. In turn, a changing climate is exacerbating loss of biodiversity across the Blackdown Hills as elsewhere. However, actions that help reverse biodiversity loss will also contribute to increasing carbon sequestration and help make the landscape more resilient to climate instability. Nature-based solutions have an important role to play in tackling climate change in the Blackdown Hills, for example by reducing flood risk in the river catchments while also improving conditions and habitats for wildlife.

Meanwhile regenerative approaches to farmland management improve the resilience of soils and crops to climate extremes. Some habitats in the Blackdown Hills, like mires, heaths and woodlands, already have high carbon stocks. Therefore, carbon content should be borne in mind when prioritising habitat creation or restoration, and trade-offs between habitats need to take account of carbon implications. Restoring habitats like springline mire and wetland and creating new woodlands in the right locations across the Blackdown Hills, will increase carbon sequestration as well as helping wildlife. And across the whole Blackdown Hills farmed landscape, modest changes in land management practices could have a large cumulative effect on carbon storage.

There is a role for everyone working in the Blackdown Hills to promote and implement lower carbon lifestyles, through organisations' own activities to minimise their carbon footprint, for example by promoting local food, choosing venues accessible by public transport, and holding online meetings.

Moving away from the fossil-fuel-based economy is essential for the whole of society, though it is harder in some respects to make that transition in a rural landscape like the Blackdown Hills.

We need to do whatever we can to make it easier for businesses and residents in the Blackdown Hills to reduce their dependency on fossil fuels, for example through renewable energy, reduced energy use, and more opportunities to share transport. Our collective response to the climate crisis is unlikely to succeed if we expect to simply switch to renewable

sources while maintaining current demand. We need to encourage a less profligate approach to energy use, seeking greater efficiency and reducing waste.

There is a massive societal shift required to respond to the climate crisis. That transition must be fair and equitable with the burden shared appropriately by all of us, according to our abilities and means. We must not allow the climate crisis to create new kinds of inequality. Given the need for all parts of our communities to be part of the change and given that climate change – and the transition to avoid it – affects us all, the decision making to enable change must include everyone. We need to recognise, as local communities and as a wider society, that our climate emergency is deepened by our continuing focus on economic growth as a measure of societal progress. A shift towards more progressive measures of a sustainable and circular economy, based less on resource depletion and more on regenerative principles, would make the fight against climate change more winnable.

Some climate change mitigation and adaptation measures have the potential to adversely affect the natural beauty of the National Landscape, but with careful design and implementation, many of these measures can not only conserve but also enhance natural beauty. The challenge is to develop a pathway to net zero which also conserves and enhances natural beauty. Notably, large-scale renewable energy developments can have a negative impact on landscape and scenic beauty, presenting potential conflicts between the need to tackle climate change and the statutory purposes of the National Landscape. Small-scale individual or community-based renewable energy schemes may be suitable provided there is no significant detrimental effect on the environment. A useful resource to inform consideration of the impact of renewable energy developments is Devon Landscape Policy Group Advice Note 2. *Accommodating wind and solar pv [developments in Devon's landscape](#)* (2025), which covers all of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape.

### 7.7.2 Climate change mitigation

Climate change mitigation involves actions to reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions from human activities.

Mitigation efforts include transitioning to renewable energy sources, enhancing energy efficiency, adopting regenerative agricultural practices and protecting and restoring forests and critical ecosystems that act as carbon sinks.

If we can slow down the rise in greenhouse gases, we can slow down the pace of climate change and avoid its worst consequences.

Globally, nationally, and locally, reducing greenhouse gases can be achieved by:

- **Shifting away from fossil fuels:** Fossil fuels are the biggest source of greenhouse gases, so transitioning to modern renewable energy sources like solar, wind and geothermal power, and advancing sustainable modes of transportation, is crucial.

- **Improving energy efficiency:** Using less energy overall – in buildings, industries, public and private spaces, energy generation and transmission, and transportation – helps reduce emissions. This can be achieved by using thermal comfort standards, better insulation and energy efficient appliances, and by improving building design, energy transmission systems and vehicles.
- **Changing agricultural practices:** Certain farming methods release high amounts of methane and nitrous oxide, which are potent greenhouse gases. Regenerative agricultural practices – including enhancing soil health, reducing livestock-related emissions, direct seeding techniques and using cover crops – support mitigation, improve resilience and decrease the cost burden on farmers.
- **The sustainable management and conservation of forests:** Forests act as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide and reducing the overall concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation are key for climate mitigation and generate multiple additional benefits such as biodiversity conservation and improved water cycles.
- **Restoring and conserving critical ecosystems:** In addition to forests, ecosystems such as wetlands, peatlands, and grasslands also contribute significantly to carbon sequestration, while supporting biodiversity and enhancing climate resilience.
- **Creating a supportive environment:** Investments, policies and regulations that encourage emission reductions, such as incentives, carbon pricing and limits on emissions from key sectors are crucial to driving climate change mitigation.

### 7.7.3 Climate change adaptation

Warmer wetter winters, increased severity of storms, and hotter, drier summers are symptoms of a changing climate. These impacts are already being felt and will increasingly affect the special qualities and ecosystem services of our landscape.

Climate change adaptation refers to actions taken to adjust to a warming world and reduce the risks associated with it. National Landscapes can play a vital role in adapting to climate change and building resilient landscapes for future generations.

Climate adaptation reporting provides an opportunity to identify relevant climate risks, incorporate them into management processes, and encourage early engagement with stakeholders to address climate challenges.

### Climate change adaptation management plans

The Government's 2023 Climate Adaptation Strategy under the [Third National Adaptation Programme \(NAP3\)](#) requires all Protected Landscapes to produce climate change adaptation

management plans, embedded in or linked with their management plans by 2028, and in all future plans.

### National Landscapes climate adaptation risk assessments

A template has been created with the National Landscapes family, to provide a common approach for conducting climate adaptation risk assessments. While this approach will not directly produce a climate adaptation plan, it will identify the climate risks in each National Landscape and provide the information needed to create such a plan by 2028.

This risk assessment processes seeks to provide a general format to identify risks to key assets and features of each National Landscape, identify policy responses and relevant local stakeholders, and set out planned actions for the short, medium and long term. The template provides the flexibility for the risk assessment process to be carried out according to the needs of each individual National Landscape.

To produce a climate adaptation plan, National Landscapes can utilise the risk assessment process following these principles:

- Identify the key assets and features of the landscape.
- Assess the vulnerability of these assets and features to the impacts of climate change.
- Consider sectoral impacts for principal land uses such as farming and forestry, as well as the natural, built and historic environment.
- Assess the impacts based upon current climate change projections.
- Score these risks and opportunities based on their likelihood, impact and risk, over the short, medium and long term.

### 7.7.4 Carbon stores and stocks

Protected Landscapes contain some of the UK's most important carbon stores, including significant tracts of peatland, woodland and hedgerows providing important carbon sinks for achieving net zero.

In 2022, the National Association of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (now the National Landscapes Association) commissioned Cranfield University to undertake a carbon audit and metric (land management) assessment. [Zawadzka, J.E., Keay, C., Hannam, J., Burgess, P.J, Corstanje, R. (2022). *National Landscapes Carbon Audit and Metric (land management)*, Bedfordshire: Cranfield University.]

The overarching goal of the project was to provide a baseline assessment of organic carbon storage capacity of and fluxes from habitats (that is the overall capacity of a habitat to remove



or release carbon from or to the atmosphere) present within all 34 National Landscapes in England, with an emphasis on priority habitats. The carbon audit focussed on carbon stocks and stores in the soils and biomass of priority and non-priority habitats within the National Landscapes. Along with a few additional sources, the audit was based on two main data sources:

- The NATMAP (the National Soil Map of England and Wales) carbon dataset which maps soil carbon stocks (at 1:250,000 scale).
- Available literature summarised within the 2021 Natural England Research Report 094) titled [Carbon Storage and Sequestration by Habitat: A Review of the Evidence](#) (NERR094).

It found that soil carbon *stocks*, (expressed as tonnes of carbon per hectare), were generally *higher* in priority habitats than non-priority habitats. However, the absolute amounts of carbon *stored* within habitats, (expressed as tonnes per habitat area), was higher in *non-priority* habitats, which can be explained by their large geographic extent.

This assessment highlighted that both priority and non-priority habitats within the National Landscapes are valuable carbon stores with a good potential for carbon sequestration (especially associated with woodland).

Therefore, the main recommendation from this research is to preserve current high levels of carbon storage where they exist as well as to increase the level of soil and biomass carbon on non-peaty soils, with a caveat that any land cover conversions should be preceded with thorough impact assessments on biodiversity, other ecosystem services, livelihoods, and net emissions of greenhouse gases.

Fieldwork was also undertaken as part of the carbon audit, comparing soil organic carbon contents represented by the NATMAP carbon dataset to soil samples dug within three different National Landscapes: Blackdown Hills, Shropshire Hills and High Weald. This showed that when local samples of soil carbon taken from fields were compared against the national NATMAP data there was a strong correlation, which therefore gives us confidence in the NATMAP data and using it for decision making, such as where to focus land management advisory effort. Further detail is included in the [appendices](#).

*Outputs for the Blackdown Hills:*

**Total soil carbon stored** (0-150cm depth of soil, medium value): **7,740,695 tonnes/ carbon-** based on NATMAP data

Of this, the amount stored in *non-priority* habitats is 6,257,900 tonnes/ carbon and the amount stored in *priority* habitats is 1,482,795 tonnes/ carbon

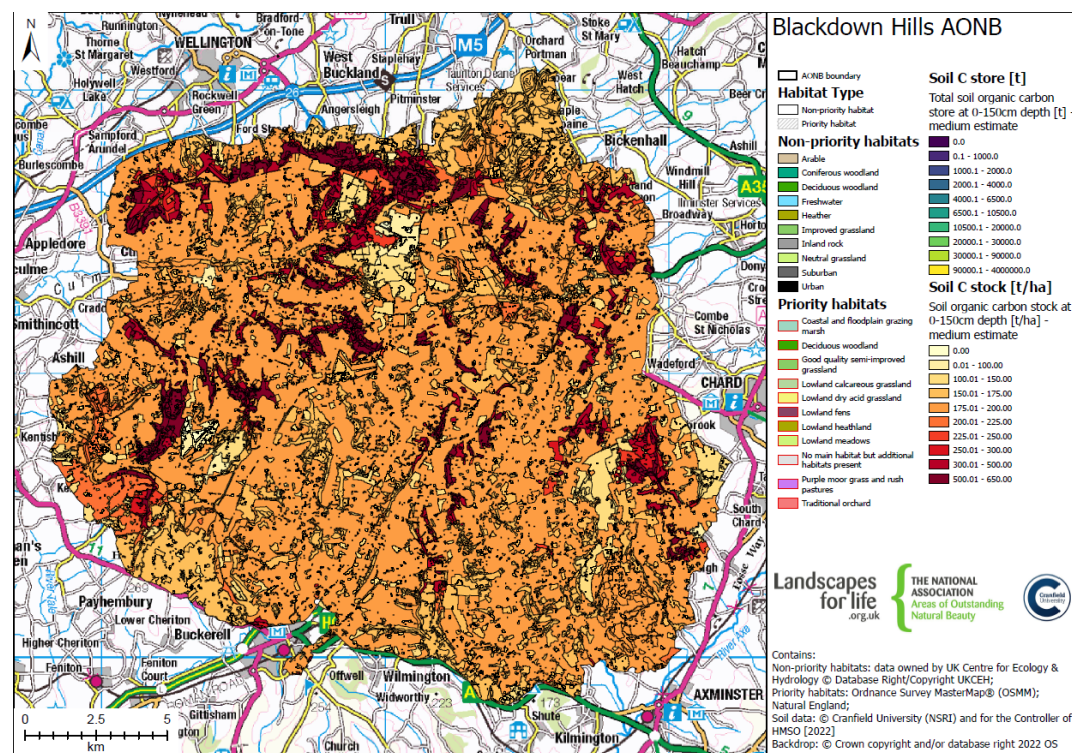
Based on literature, biomass carbon (stored above ground in vegetation) = 851,731 tonnes/  
carbon (medium estimate for t/ C)

Based on literature, carbon flux = 571.10 **loss** of CO<sub>2</sub>e [CO<sub>2</sub>e gains (-)/losses (+) per habitat  
area]

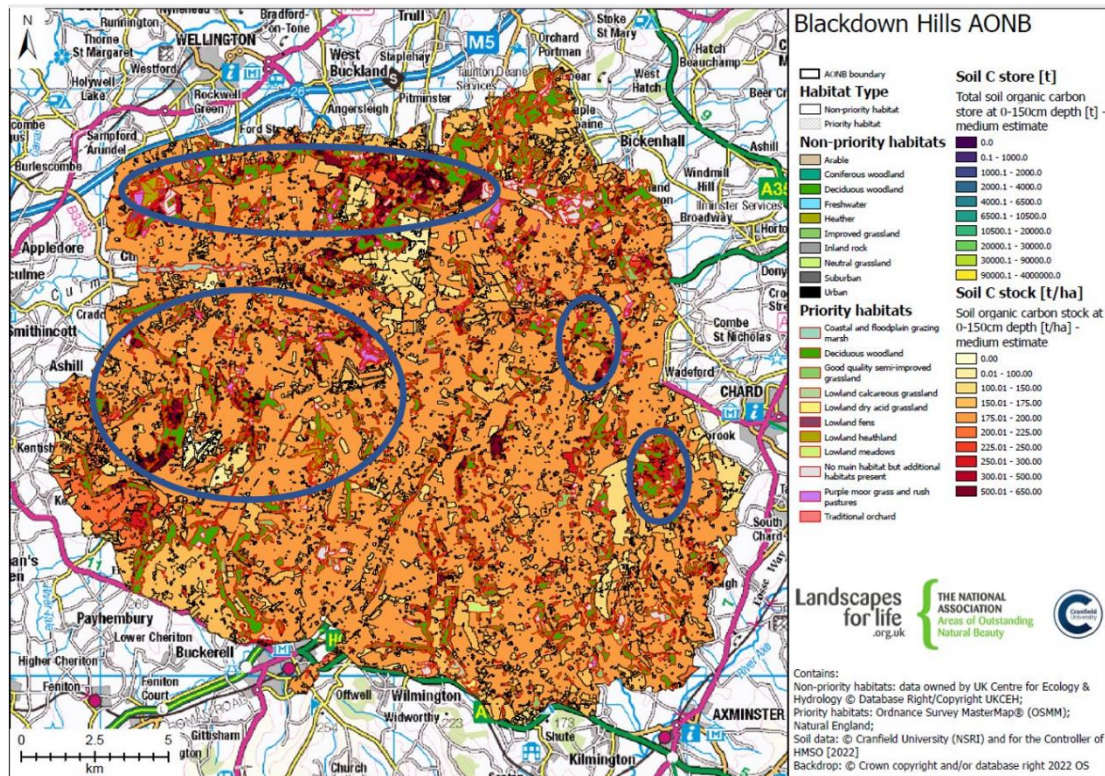
Based on literature, an alternative carbon flux metric= 164.90 **loss** of carbon [C gains (-)/losses  
(+) per habitat area]

The maps below illustrate potential 'win-win' land management scenarios, where there are high densities of carbon stocks (dark brown colour on map 1) and also priority habitats (green/ pink colours on top of the dark brown colours on map 2). In other words, areas of high-density soil carbon in the Blackdown Hills strongly coincide with the areas of high biodiversity importance and therefore we need to prioritise these areas for restoration of habitats.

*[note that the following images are an illustrative placeholder for now]*



Map 1: Density of soil carbon stocks



Map 2: Priority habitats shown over soil carbon stocks

A further follow-on piece of work, building on the Cranfield carbon audit and metric study was undertaken in the Blackdown Hills to explore how this may be used to inform land management decisions, [Soil Organic Carbon in the Blackdown Hills National Landscape: Towards a Framework for Guiding Land Management Decision Making Report of a study undertaken in winter 2022-2023 in the Blackdown Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Fred Constantine Smith with support from Gavin Saunders, Richard Smith and Tim Harrod, May 2023]. Further information can be found in the [appendices](#).

Report headlines:

- Different soil types vary greatly in their carbon stores, and their potential to hold more carbon.
- Soil carbon storage can be increased both through productive, in-field practices, and habitat creation or management.
- Managing productive soils to store more carbon also improves soil health.
- Managing wildlife habitats and creating new habitat also increases soil carbon storage.
- Each soil type can be managed to maximise its ability to store carbon, and the opportunities for doing so vary between soil types.

- Vegetation with high nature conservation value generally has the highest level of soil organic carbon (SOC), with wet woodland, mire, and wet heath having the highest of all.
- The peaty and organic 'Blackdown' and 'Hense' soil types store the most carbon per hectare.
- Medium brown soils with a large area in the landscape, such as the 'Whimple' and 'Batcombe' soil types, can play a significant role in carbon sequestration via good soil management practices.
- A focus on soil carbon can offer a triple-win, for carbon sequestration, soil health, and biodiversity
- Humic soils (e.g. Hense) – found on the springline. These naturally wet soils have high carbon levels when carrying semi-natural vegetation. Where they have been drained and agriculturally improved, rewetting them and restoring semi-natural vegetation could yield significant carbon gains
- Brown Earths (e.g. the Batcombe) – found on the plateau. These have a lower capacity for holding carbon (compared with wetter soils), but their extent means that the raising their soil carbon by just a small amount would have a significant impact on total carbon stocks in the landscape

Offering much potential to help mitigate climate change, these existing carbon stores need to be protected and restored to maximise carbon sequestration. Restoring characteristic habitats like springline mire and wetland, managing woodland and creating new woodlands in the right locations across the Blackdown Hills, will increase carbon sequestration as well as helping wildlife. And across the whole Blackdown Hills farmed landscape, modest changes in land management practices could have a large cumulative effect on carbon storage.



## Chapter 8: Delivery and monitoring

### 8.1 Implementation

All those that have an active interest and role in the management of the Blackdown Hills landscape and in supporting the communities that live and work within it have a role in implementing the *Management Plan* through individual action as well as partnership working. This includes parish councils, landowners and managers, voluntary organisations and interest groups, local authorities, statutory agencies, advisory bodies and government departments – whether individually or as part of other partnerships. The need for, and importance of, partnership working and community engagement continues to be imperative to enable new and innovative working relationships to deliver the priorities of the *Management Plan* and draw down new sources of funding that may become available.

By helping to implement this plan, government, local authorities, public bodies and other ‘relevant authorities’ will be contributing to their Countryside and Rights of Way Act Section 85 duty to seek to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape. It is therefore important that the strategies, plans and action plans of key local, regional and national authorities, agencies and organisations take account of and reflect the vision, objectives and policies of this plan.

Collaboration and working together with others to achieve success underscores all National Landscape Partnership work. A key function of this plan is to encourage coordinated action in the Blackdown Hills and ensure an integrated policy context. Sitting across two counties, activities in the Blackdown Hills are very often delivered by several different organisations – or different parts of the same organisation – based on administrative boundaries. This can lead to local issues being marginalised, different approaches being taken in neighbouring areas, and divergence of policy, for instance.

The National Landscape Partnership is made up of organisations and interest groups that work together towards achieving the vision through delivering the aims, objectives and policies of this Management Plan. Policy direction and implementation of the Management Plan is guided by the Partnership Management Group. This is comprised of appointed representatives from the local authorities and several representatives elected from the statutory and non-statutory organisations, local groups and parish councils within the Blackdown Hills. The Partnership is supported by a small staff team, and it is enormously valuable that the Partnership can call on topic-specific working groups and forums drawn from the local community, interest groups, businesses, and the statutory and non-statutory agencies to coordinate action and help to deliver projects that conserve and enhance the Blackdown Hills.

One of the most important roles of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership therefore, supported by other Blackdown Hills-wide groups such as the Parish Network, is to coordinate information and facilitate action across administrative boundaries to ensure that organisations collectively can meet the needs of the environment, landscape and communities of the Blackdown Hills. This will support local authorities and other public bodies in their 'duty to co-operate', and help to develop integrated, effective collaboration at a landscape-scale through, for example, the Local Nature Partnerships and Catchment Partnerships.

A recurring message arising from consultation is the need for the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership to do more to communicate and promote the purpose of designation and to promote understanding and appreciation of the National Landscape and its special qualities. The continued protection and enhancement of the Blackdown Hills' landscape, biodiversity and historic assets can only be achieved by successful communication of their significance and value to a variety of audiences, from landowners, local communities and businesses to local authority officers and infrastructure providers.

## 8.2 Monitoring and evaluation

We can only achieve the purpose of conserving and enhancing the Blackdown Hills' natural beauty and promote understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities if we understand what makes the area special, the issues and challenges facing those special qualities, and are able to identify the opportunities for celebrating, conserving and enhancing them, and telling their stories.

We also need to ensure that decisions are made based on the best available evidence so that we can make the most of the funding and resources available. It is therefore important to ensure that there are adequate mechanisms in place for monitoring, research and reporting.

A role of the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership is to collate, monitor and evaluate the actions that happen from the implementation of this plan to demonstrate where management actions are making a difference on the ground - but without the monitoring process being overly burdensome.

There are two main strands to this monitoring:

### **National Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework**

As set out throughout this plan the framework defines the contribution that Protected Landscapes (as areas) should make to national targets and certain Environmental Improvement Plan outcomes. The Framework contains 10 targets. Each target is accompanied by an indicator which will measure progress towards it and its related outcome. Natural

England will evaluate overall progress towards the targets and outcomes in the Framework. The Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership can question and challenge the national position when necessary, where data anomalies and gaps are apparent from the picture on the ground locally.

## Management reporting

Qualitative monitoring of action is relatively straightforward; the Partnership's Annual Review is the mechanism for reporting on implementing the *Management Plan* and the Blackdown Hills National Landscape website highlights a range of project work, often with its own monitoring requirements. In addition, partners regularly report to the Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership Management Group. This is the opportunity to highlight the work they are doing throughout the year. The Blackdown Hills National Landscape Partnership will additionally look to develop a programme to identify appropriate, effective and proportionate mechanisms to measure or judge progress towards local priorities that may not be covered elsewhere or require local knowledge and research (could be related to diversity and inclusion and engagement, or specific wildlife species, or hedgerows, for example), and will seek to work with wider partners to secure a long-term programme of monitoring along with appropriate resources.

## 8.3 Strategic Delivery Plan

The Strategic Delivery Plan is a key part of the *Management Plan* and can be found in the appendices. It outlines the strategic high-level actions over the five-year period required to deliver the *Management Plan's* ambitions across Place, People, Nature and Climate, based on the priorities for action set out in earlier sections of this plan.

It has been included separately in the appendices to enable it to be updated more readily through the plan period.